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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the Year 1911.

HAROLD SCURFIELD, M.D., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.

City of Sheffield.

HEALTH COMMITTEE,

AS AT JANUARY 1st, 1911.

THE LORD MAYOR :
ALDERMAN H. K. STEPHENSON.

CHAIRMAN :
COUNCILLOR A. CATTELL, J.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
COUNCILLOR W. H. FORDHAM.

ALDERMAN E. HARGREAVES.	COUNCILLOR J. W. CROWTHER.
COUNCILLOR A. ASHMORE.	„ J. KAYE.
„ W. BAKEWELL.	„ J. MARSDEN.
„ J. BENSON.	„ A. TRUELOVE.
„ P. J. BENSON.	„ J. C. WHITELEY (dec'd.).
„ H. BOLTON.	„ O. C. WILSON.

Sub-Committees.

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COUNCILLOR A. ASHMORE.	„ W. H. FORDHAM.
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COUNCILLOR O. C. WILSON.	

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COUNCILLOR W. BAKEWELL.	COUNCILLOR P. J. BENSON.
„ J. BENSON.	„ A. TRUELOVE.
COUNCILLOR J. C. WHITELEY (deceased).	

AUDIT SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR W. BAKEWELL.	COUNCILLOR J. KAYE.
COUNCILLOR A. TRUELOVE.	

CHANGES DURING YEAR.

The following ceased to be Members during 1911 :—

ALDERMAN H. K. STEPHENSON (Lord Mayor).
COUNCILLOR A. CATTELL.
„ J. C. WHITELEY (deceased).
„ S. ROBERTS, JUNR.

The following members were elected during 1911 :—

COUNCILLOR A. J. HOBSON (Lord Mayor).
„ W. BASHFORTH.
„ S. ROBERTS, JUNR.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
TOWN HALL, SHEFFIELD,
FEBRUARY, 1913.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

The chief events in Sheffield from a public health point of view during 1911 were the epidemic of Measles in the early part of the year, and the increased prevalence of Diarrhœa in the Summer and Autumn months owing to the unusually hot weather.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 12,623, which was less than in the previous year by 41. This figure gives a birth-rate of 27·7 per 1,000 persons living. The rates for the previous 10 years were as follows :—

1901	...	33·0	1906	...	31·1
1902	...	33·6	1907	...	32·3
1903	...	33·6	1908	...	32·3
1904	...	32·7	1909	...	29·8
1905	...	30·6	1910	...	28·1

It will be seen that the birth-rate for 1911 is slightly lower than that for the previous year, and 4·0 lower than the average for the last decade, the years most nearly approaching 1911, being 1905, 1909 and 1910, which had rates of 30·6, 29·8 and 28·1 respectively per 1,000 persons living.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year, of Sheffield residents, after making correction for deaths in public institutions, was 7,344, making a death-rate of 16·1 per 1,000 persons living. Although this rate is higher than that for 1909 or 1910, it is lower than that recorded for any previous year. It is not surprising to have to record this increase of the death-rate, as compared with the years 1909 and 1910, when we consider that we had an exceptionally fatal Measles epidemic in the early part of the year, and an increase in the Diarrhœa mortality in the summer and autumn, owing to the exceptionally hot weather, whereas in neither of the two preceding years was there any really hot summer weather. The death-rates for the previous 10 years were as follows :—

1901	...	19·2	1906	...	17·3
1902	...	17·0	1907	...	17·8
1903	...	19·0	1908	...	16·6
1904	...	17·2	1909	...	15·9
1905	...	17·6	1910	...	14·2

SMALL POX.

There was no case of Small Pox notified during the year.

MEASLES.

The Measles epidemic began in 1910. It was slightly more prevalent than usual during the summer months of 1910, and a marked increase took place in October of that year. This increase continued until the March of 1911. In the two weeks ending March 4th and 11th, when the epidemic was at its worst, there were respectively 84 and 97 deaths registered from Measles. The epidemic declined fairly quickly in April and May. From October 1st to May 6th the number of deaths was 829. During the last few years there has been a Measles epidemic every second year. During the 1905 epidemic there were 382 deaths, during the 1906-7 epidemic there were 419 deaths, and during the 1908-9 epidemic there were 494 deaths. The epidemic of 1910-11 was therefore more fatal than any of its three predecessors.

Owing to the Measles epidemic Sheffield occupied a very bad position among the great towns as regards the statistics of the first quarter of the year. During this quarter the four towns with the highest death-rates from all causes were Liverpool, Sheffield, Coventry and Middlesbrough, with rates of 19·4, 20·0, 20·7 and 23·1 respectively, the average for the 77 great towns being 15·8. The four towns with the highest death-rates from Measles were Rotherham, Coventry, Devonport and Sheffield, with rates of 2·54, 2·57, 3·44 and 5·63 respectively.

During the second quarter of the year the Measles death-rate in Sheffield was 0·8, as compared with 5·63 during the first quarter. With the decline of the Measles epidemic in April, Sheffield regained its position among the great towns, the death-rate for the second quarter being 13·5, which has to be compared with an average of 13·8 for the 77 great towns.

Taking the year as a whole, Measles was more fatal in Sheffield than in any other great town, the death-rate being 1·74 per 1,000. The next highest death-rates from Measles were 1·28 in Devonport, 0·93 in Rhondda, 0·90 in Rotherham, 0·80 in Plymouth, 0·79 in West Ham, 0·75 in Middlesbrough, and 0·71 in St. Helens.

As in the case of the previous epidemics the deaths from Measles were chiefly among very young children. Thus 62 per cent. of the deaths were among children under two years of age; 19 per cent. were between 2 and 3; 11 per cent. between 3 and 4; 3 per cent. between 4 and 5; and 5 per cent. at ages over 5 years.

The City Council made a new departure in February by providing hospital accommodation for a certain number of Measles cases. The cases admitted to hospital were chiefly those which were reported by medical practitioners to be without satisfactory home accommodation. The total number of cases admitted to the Corporation hospital was 190.

One small school and the infants' departments of seven of the larger schools were closed for a period during February, March and April on account of the prevalence of Measles.

The following special report was made on February 2nd, :—

The history of the prevalence of Measles in Sheffield recently is something as follows :—

An epidemic occurs every other year, lasting for several months. In between the epidemic periods there are always a few cases. Thus, in 1904, there was very little Measles for the whole year; in 1905 it was prevalent from March till July; in 1906 there was very little during the whole of the year; in 1907 it was prevalent from February until June; in 1908 there was very little prevalence of Measles until November and December; in 1909 the prevalence continued from the beginning of the year until April; and in 1910 the prevalence of Measles was slight until the month of December.

When an epidemic occurs there may be as many as 40 deaths in the week. The case fatality of the disease varies. Thus, when notification was in force in Hull the case fatality was 4 per cent. taken over a period of 5 years, and when notification was in force in Burton, the case fatality taken over a period of 9 years was 2 per cent. If the case fatality were two per cent. in Sheffield, the occurrence of 40 deaths in a week might mean the occurrence of 2,000 fresh cases in a week.

The impossibility of providing hospital accommodation for any beyond a small percentage of the cases is obvious. No Sanitary Authority has yet devised a scheme which is satisfactory for controlling Measles.

The deaths are nearly all under 5 years and the bulk of them occur at ages under 3 years. The fatality of the disease is undoubtedly largely due to Lung Complications, and is largely dependent on home conditions.

If all mothers realised the danger of the disease from the first, and were able to nurse the patients properly and provide them with the necessary food, bedding and warmth, the fatality of the disease would be comparatively slight.

The experience of the Compulsory Notification of Measles in other towns is not encouraging. The Medical Officer of Health of Hull made a report on this subject in 1904, and mentioned that many of the towns which had adopted notification had given it up. The only large town mentioned in this report, in which notification was still continued in 1904, was Birkenhead, and I find that in the case of Birkenhead notification of Measles was discontinued $3\frac{1}{2}$ years ago.

I append to this report replies from the Medical Officers of Health of some of the towns where notification of Measles has been tried. In most cases the use made of notification has been to employ disinfection, to distribute leaflets of advice, and to close schools. The value of disinfection is doubtful. Dr. Newsholme in a special report on this subject expresses the view "that the infection of Measles is short-lived, and that domestic cleaning suffices for disinfection." In the same report he also states "It is admitted by all that Measles is nearly always, if not always, transmitted by direct personal infection" (i.e., by the actual patient), and "Measles as affecting school attendance is almost confined to Infant Schools." As the result of his experience Dr. Newsholme advises the continuance of the existing rule in Brighton, viz. :—the exclusion from school attendance, in the case of Measles-infected houses, of only the infants, and boys and girls who had not had Measles. This rule is in force in the schools of the London County Council, and appears to be now adopted fairly generally. It was adopted in Sheffield towards the end of 1905.

The cost of notification might be between two and three times the cost of notification from all the other infectious diseases. Thus in Hull during 11 years the annual cost of Measles Notification was £350 9s. 10d., as against £274 17s. 3d. for all other infectious diseases. In Burton the total cost for the Notification of Measles during 9 years was £1,490, as against £548 for all the other infectious diseases.

It is now suggested that disinfection is unnecessary, and it is agreed that the provision of Hospital accommodation for any but a small proportion of the cases is impracticable.

The only use which could be made of the notification, therefore, would be the distribution of advice. With regard to this matter, the notification will not, as a rule, take place till after the fourth day of the disease, when the rash has appeared, and then only if the doctor has been called in. The doctor, as a rule, is not called in until the case appears to be serious. Therefore the advice to take precautions against the case becoming serious by complications is too late to be of any use.

The only way is to endeavour to get all mothers advised as to the serious nature of Measles before the disease attacks their family, and notification is, of course, unnecessary for this purpose.

It might, I think, be a good plan to provide some hospital accommodation for those cases of Measles reported by medical practitioners to be incapable of being properly taken care of at home. This is the practice in Edinburgh and other places. The death-rate amongst such cases would probably be fairly high after removal, seeing that many of them would not be removed until complications had set in, and that the removals would probably be chosen from the worst nourished children. However, there would probably be some saving of life if hospital provision were made for the worst housed cases of Measles.

If this plan be tried it would be advisable to have an understanding with both Boards of Guardians as to whether they were still to provide for cases of Measles occurring in families in receipt of relief.

As I said before, the great need in the case of Measles is to provide proper nursing, food, bedding, and warmth for the patient. If a family on out-relief is attacked by Measles, it is obvious that the Measles patient should be removed to hospital or relief at once increased. In cases where the mother goes out to work the income of the family will drop automatically if Measles occurs and the mother has to stay at home.

Dr. Newsholme, in the report before referred to says: "I am doubtful of the utility of School Closure in Measles." The custom in Sheffield has been to close the Infants' Department when there were a large number of absentees owing to Measles. The probability is that in most cases the closure takes place after the damage has been done.

Another method has been suggested and that is that when the first case of Measles occurs in a class, to exclude from the class all the children who have not had Measles, from the ninth to the sixteenth day, counting from the last day on which the Measles patient was at school. The object of this method is to provide that the second crop of Measles cases will develop at home without infecting a third crop at the school. It cannot be said that this method has yet been found practicable on a large scale.

The only two measures which I am inclined to recommend with regard to Measles are:—

- (1) An additional effort to convince mothers of the dangerous nature of the disease. For the last two years the School Medical Officer has been lecturing to Mothers' Meetings on Infectious Diseases, and has laid great stress in these lectures on the dangers of Measles. The Sanitary Inspectors and School Attendance Officers already distribute leaflets pointing this out. Leaders of Mothers' Meetings, Clergymen, and the Guild of Help might also be asked to assist in distributing the information.
- (2) A greater effort to provide the necessaries for treatment in the case of patients. This could be done in the case of children in receipt of relief, by the Guardians, and in the case of the other children by the allocation of some of the Hospital accommodation to the worst housed cases of Measles, during epidemics.

(The replies as to the experience of other towns referred to in the foregoing special report (p. ix. par. 3) were appended to the original report.)

SCARLET FEVER.

The death-rate from Scarlet Fever was 0·06 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with 0·08 for 1910, and an average of 0·20 for the decade 1901-1910.

The attack-rate was 3·0 per 1,000—The same as in 1910, which was the lowest since 1895. The average attack-rate for the decade 1901-1910 was 5·33 per 1,000 persons living per annum.

The history of Scarlet Fever in Sheffield has been in recent years as follows:—The mortality from this disease was low in 1894 and 1895, and high in 1896 and 1897. There was a decline in 1898, and a rise again in 1899. It remained low from 1900 to 1902, and then became high during the 5 years 1903-1907, the climax being reached in 1906 when the death-rate was 0·53. During the last 4 years the mortality from this disease has been less than in any of the previously mentioned years.

DIPHTHERIA.

The death-rate from Diphtheria was 0·11 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is somewhat higher than those for 1910, 1909 and 1908, but ranks with these years as the lowest rates recorded since the year 1887.

The number of cases of sickness reported was 504. This number is 107 more than in 1910, but is 100 below the average of the previous 10 years.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The mortality from this disease was at the rate of 0·14 per 1,000 living. This is the lowest rate, with the exception of that for 1909, during the last 20 years.

The rate for the 10 years 1901-10 was 0·35 per annum.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of Typhoid Fever cases notified during the year was 251—just double the number for the previous year, which was the smallest for any year since notification was introduced in 1889.

The number of cases for 1911 compares favourably however with the average for the previous ten years, which is 338.

The death-rate for 1911 was 0·07 per 1,000, being the third best on record, the years with lower rates being 1910 with 0·04 and 1908 with 0·06.

The increase in the Typhoid Fever cases is not surprising owing to the exceptionally hot summer. Towards the close of the year there was an unusual number of cases in which a history was obtained that the patient had eaten raw mussels before the illness developed.

There were 58 cases of Typhoid Fever notified in December, 1911, as compared with 15 in the December of 1910. From this it will be seen that the full effect of the increase of Typhoid Fever in 1911 is not shown in the death-rate for 1911, but will in part be shown in the death-rate for 1912.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

The death-rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis during 1911 was 1·34 per 1,000 living. This has to be compared with an average of 1·47 for the preceding decade. The mortality may therefore be said to have been comparatively low, although higher than in the years 1908, 1909 and 1910.

As was to be expected the extremely hot summer is responsible for a great increase in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa. From the last week of June to the end of October there were 456 deaths from Diarrhœa. In comparing this total of deaths with previous years, we have to consider that there has not been a summer with hot weather for four years. The last summers with any appreciable hot weather were 1905 and 1906. The number of deaths from Diarrhœa between the end of June and the end of October in these years was 640 and 742 respectively. Considering that 1911 was a much hotter year than either 1905 or 1906, the reduction in the number of Diarrhœa deaths in 1911 as compared with 1905 and 1906 indicates an improvement.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Diarrhœa from the end of June to the end of October in each of the past 14 years, also the average soil temperature at a depth of 4 feet during the month of August :—

YEAR.	Average soil temperature at a depth of 4-ft. during August.				Total Diarrhœa deaths from end of June to end of October.	
1898	55·5	...	...	671
1899	57·5	...	...	585
1900	57·3	...	...	581
1901	57·6	...	...	799
1902	54·4	...	...	221
1903	55·1	...	...	527
1904	56·6	...	...	589
1905	56·7	...	...	640
1906	56·2	...	...	742
1907	54·8	...	...	402
1908	55·8	...	...	356
1909	55·4	...	...	232
1910	55·5	...	...	280
1911	58·3	...	...	456

The temperature of the ground recorded by the 4 foot thermometer is an extremely good indication of the heat of the summer. The records of the 4 foot thermometer have been taken at Weston Park since 1898, and in no year since that date has the 4 foot ground thermometer shown as high a reading as in 1911, when a temperature of 59·0 was registered. The nearest approaches to this were in 1900 and 1901 when the maximum reading was 57·9. This is markedly below the maximum for 1911 when it is appreciated what a large amount of extra summer heat is required to raise the 4 foot thermometer by 1·1 degrees.

The increased prevalence of Diarrhœa was not confined to Sheffield, but was a noticeable feature throughout the country. During the third quarter of 1911 the death-rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age in the 77 great towns was 4·35 per 1,000 of the population living at all ages, while the rate in Sheffield was 3·88. The Sheffield rate was therefore slightly below the average rate of the great towns.

During August some beds in the City Hospitals were set apart for the admission of infants suffering from Diarrhœa, and 56 cases were admitted.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The death-rate from all Tuberculous Diseases was 1·59 per 1,000 persons living. During the decade 1901-1910 the rate was 1·75. The deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung alone gave a rate of 1·22 per 1,000 as compared with 1·21 for the preceding decade.

836 new cases of sickness were notified during the year, as compared with 667 in 1910, 712 in 1909, and 793 in 1908.

It has always been recognised that cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs are not notified at a very early stage in Sheffield. Thus the number of cases on the books is only about three times the number of deaths. If all the cases were notified at an early stage, the number of cases on the books would be at least four times the number of deaths.

It is probable that the increase of notifications in 1911 is due to the fact that consumptives are beginning to take a more hopeful view of the treatment of their complaint whether by Tuberculin or the Sanatorium or by both combined.

The death-rate from all Tuberculous Diseases during the last 12 years were as follows :—

1900	...	2·03	1906	...	1·52
1901	...	2·07	1907	...	1·70
1902	...	1·80	1908	...	1·78
1903	...	2·11	1909	...	1·57
1904	...	1·88	1910	...	1·39
1905	...	1·64	1911	...	1·54

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate for 1911 was 141 per 1,000 children born. Although this is a fairly satisfactory rate as compared with previous years, equalling the rate three years ago, yet it is an increase on the rate for 1909, which was only 119, and on the rate for 1910 which was 127.

The increase in the Infant Mortality is chiefly due to the increased prevalence of Diarrhœa before referred to, and partially due to the Measles epidemic.

During the first quarter of the year when Measles was prevalent in Sheffield the Infant Mortality was 149 per 1,000 births, while in England it was 115. In the second quarter the Infant Mortality in Sheffield was 92, and that for England was 91. In the third quarter the rate for Sheffield was 194, for England 201. In the fourth quarter the rate for Sheffield was 127, and for England 113.

The Infantile Mortality-rates for the last fifteen years in the City of Sheffield have been as follows :—

1897	...	196	1904	...	158
1908	...	195	1905	...	166
1899	...	194	1906	...	158
1900	...	200	1907	...	145
1901	...	202	1908	...	141
1902	...	150	1909	...	119
1903	...	181	1910	...	127
		1911	...		141

POSITION OF SHEFFIELD AMONG THE 44 LARGEST TOWNS.

Table IX. shows Sheffield's position as regards vital statistics in 1911.

For birth-rate Sheffield stands thirteenth from the highest. The birth-rate in Sheffield is lower than that of Birmingham, Liverpool, and Hull, but higher than that of Bradford, Bristol, Leeds, Leicester, London, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Salford.

As regards many of the rates shown in the table, they vary from year to year according as to whether the particular disease has been epidemic or not. The Enteric Fever rates in most of the towns have in recent years been very much lower than they used to be, and thus it may be said that the Enteric Fever death-rate has almost ceased to be a good indicator of the sanitary welfare of a town. The rates in the table which are probably the best indicators are those from All Causes, from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, and the Infant Mortality rates. I think it may be truly said that the way in which a town can stand a hot summer like 1911 is a most valuable test of the sanitary conditions under which its inhabitants live.

For All Causes Sheffield ties with Swansea for 29th place, and is better than Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford, but worse than Bradford, Bristol, Hull, Leicester, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Nottingham. Our position as regards the death-rate from All Causes was spoilt by the exceptionally fatal Measles epidemic. This is brought out in table IX. where it will be noticed that Sheffield is worst of all the 44 towns with a death-rate of 1·74—more than double that of any other town in the list, with the exception of Rhondda.

For Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years of age), Sheffield tied for 17th place with Gateshead and was better than Birmingham, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, and Salford, but worse than Bradford, Bristol, Leicester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

For Infant Mortality Sheffield was 23rd from the best and better than Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, and Salford, and worse than Bradford, Leicester, London, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The improvement in Sheffield's position from 30th for the quinquennium 1906-1910, to 23rd for the year 1911 is satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY OF THE CITY.

The objects of the supervision of the Milk Supply are to secure a milk of good quality, produced under cleanly conditions, without exposure to the infection of diseases such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Enteric Fever, from cows which are healthy, and not suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder.

The quality is ascertained by taking samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. 401 samples were taken in 1911, and of these 26 were certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated. This is the lowest percentage of adulteration which we have had for many years. Of the 26 adulterated samples 7 were those of milk produced and sold by dairy farmers carrying on their business in the City.

The Veterinary Inspectors visit the Dairy Farms in the City regularly to see that the regulations as to cleanliness are duly complied with. Prosecutions are taken when necessary in respect of dirty milk utensils found by the Sale of Food and Drugs Inspector to be in use for the delivery of milk.

In order that offences may be brought home to the right person, milk vendors are required by Section 9 of the " Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899 " to have their proper name and address inscribed on their milk vessels. During 1911, four persons were prosecuted for not complying with the law in this respect, and one fine of 15s., and three fines of 13s., including costs, were imposed.

Of the 401 samples taken in 1911 only 8 were found to contain preservatives, and one of these was a sample from a city dairy farm.

Since 1906 the Sheffield and District Cowkeepers' and Dairymen's Association have co-operated with the Health Committee in condemning the use of preservatives in milk.

The protection of milk from the infection of zymotic diseases which affect human beings must always depend upon the arrangements at the dairy farm and the care exercised by the dairy farmer to see that all persons who have in any way to handle the milk are in good health. The arrangements should be such that the milk business is kept separate from the household work, so that if infectious disease attacks the family the infection may be kept away from the milk ; and young children who may at any time be in the early stages of an infectious disease should be kept away from the milk.

During 1911, 8 cases of infectious disease, namely, 5 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 3 cases of Diphtheria, were notified at Dairy Farms or Diaries. In every case the patient was removed to hospital, and in no case did infection of the milk occur.

In all cases where a person suffering from infectious disease is removed from the premises of a dairy farm or dairy, arrangements are made that the patient shall go at the termination of the illness, when ready to leave hospital, to some other address for a period, if possible, of one month. This is done for the greater security of the milk supply.

It is now generally admitted that a considerable proportion of the cases of human abdominal Tuberculosis arise from the use as a food of the milk of cows affected by Tuberculosis of the udder. The prevention of the use of such milk is, therefore, one of the most important objectives of the supervision of the milk supply.

All the cows housed in city cowsheds are examined by the Veterinary Inspectors every two or three months, largely with a view to the detection of this affection. There are about 2,400 stalls in the city cowsheds which, on the assumption that each cow on an average occupies a stall for 8 months, accommodate in the course of a year 3,600 cows.

Among these 3,600 cows during 1911, 28 cows were found to be affected with Tuberculosis of the udder, and were removed from the Milk Supply. This means that more than one per cent. of the stalls housed a cow with a tuberculous udder during the year.

As regards dairy farms outside the city it is estimated that there are about 5,600 cows supplying the city with milk at any one time.

It is probable that the percentage of tuberculous udders in the outside farms is greater than in the city farms owing to the absence of veterinary inspection. Let us assume that it is only equally great : then if 2,400 stalls in the city produce 28 cases of Tuberculosis of the udder, 5,600 stalls outside the city would produce 65 cases of Tuberculosis of the udder.

The system of inspection for outside farms is to take samples of the mixed milk of the whole herd as it arrives by road or rail, and if the sample is found to be tuberculous the veterinary inspector visits the farm and examines the cows. By this system during 1911, 23 cows were found in stalls outside the city affected by Tuberculosis of the udder ; but on the foregoing calculation, if the system of examination had been as perfect for the outside dairy farms as it is for the city dairy farms we would have found nearer 65 cases, and it is justifiable to assume that by our less perfect system of examination for outside farms we missed about 42 cases of Tuberculosis of the udder out of 65.

Until a systematic veterinary inspection of all dairy cows throughout the country for Tuberculosis of the udder is instituted it is obviously safer for the citizens of Sheffield to patronise the dairy farms inside the city.

The problem is a national one, and this has now been recognised by the introduction of the Milk Bill in 1910.

In any case the system of condemning cows which have developed Tuberculosis of the udder without doing anything to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis among cattle is utterly irrational and unscientific.

The cows which have tuberculous udders are not by any means necessarily the greatest centres of infection for the spread of the disease among cattle. Many cows with tuberculous udders show few or no other signs or symptoms of Tuberculosis.

Another point is that even with a regular veterinary examination such as we have in Sheffield, the cow gives tuberculous milk for several weeks before it is condemned.

The seizure of tuberculous cows when they have developed udder disease and are in the possession of dairy farmers who probably only keep them for 8 or 9 months is beginning at the wrong end. The only satisfactory method is for the Government to offer sufficient inducement to the breeders to take proper precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The principal event of the year under this heading was the completion of our scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis by the appointment of Dr. John E. Chapman. The scheme has now actually become a Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the headquarters are temporarily at 111, Hawley Street.

The scheme was fully described in the report for 1909, and comprises the following :—free examination of sputum at the University laboratory ; compulsory notification of all cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs ; visitation of the notified cases by special Inspectors and trained Nurses, who distribute advice and arrange for disinfection and the distribution of pocket spittoons, etc. ; provision of hospital accommodation chiefly for short periods of educational treatment.

Dr. Chapman's appointment was due to the offer of Mr. Douglas Vickers to provide £500 a year for two years, in order that the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, by gradually increasing doses of Tuberculin over a prolonged period, might be given a trial in Sheffield. Dr. Chapman began work in September, 1911.

Towards the end of March 1911, the Committee decided to change the arrangement by which the Nurses of the Queen Victoria District Institution undertook the visitation of the consumptives, and to transfer this work to their own staff of Women Inspectors. In order to carry out the change, it was decided to add to the staff two additional women inspectors, holding the usual qualifications of Nurse, Midwife, and Sanitary Inspector.

In October it was decided to apply for powers for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs in cases where the accommodation was such that proper precautions could not be taken to prevent the spread of the infection of the

disease. This power has already been given to the County Borough of St. Helen's. The Committee of the House of Commons, when the Bill came before Parliament, decided, however, not to grant the power to Sheffield.

At the end of the year 1911 the Local Government Board made enquiries as to the Sanatorium and hospital accommodation provided in Sheffield, and they were supplied with the following information :—

- (a) Early cases.—£740 is provided annually by the City Council for the purpose of sending curable cases away to sanatoria. These curable cases are selected from the patients admitted under heading (b).
- (b) Intermediate cases.—The City Council provide accommodation for 20 Male Consumptives and 20 Female Consumptives in all stages of the disease except the last. At present the Small-pox Hospital, known as Crimicar Lane Hospital, is used for men. It is situated 2 miles from the town and about 900 feet above sea-level. Commonsides Hospital is situated in the town about 400 feet above sea-level. The patients are under the charge of the Medical Superintendent of the City Fever Hospitals, by whom all applicants are examined before admission. The applicants are generally discovered by the visits of the Inspectors and by the recommendations of medical practitioners.
- (c) Advanced Cases.—The Ecclesall Guardians provide accommodation for about 70 consumptives, mostly in an advanced stage of the disease. They have open shelters in their grounds.

The Sheffield Guardians provide accommodation for about 80 consumptives. They also carry out open-air treatment and have a special block known as the sanatorium which has accommodation for 17 cases.

The Board were informed that no charge was made for treatment. They were also informed that portable open-air shelters or tents were not provided by the city Council for use at the homes of the patients.

Table A gives various particulars with regard to Tuberculosis in Sheffield and Charts A, B, C and D, which were prepared for the purpose of the report for 1910 have again been inserted.

MIDWIVES ACT.

The following matters, amongst others, engaged the attention of the Sanitary Sub-Committee during the year :—proceedings against an unqualified woman for acting as a certified midwife ; the question of employment of assistants by certified midwives ; a case of alleged neglect of a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum by a midwife.

The new Rules of the Central Midwives Board were distributed among the Midwives in November.

HOUSING.

Reference to page 38 will show that work has proceeded actively under the Housing Act of 1909 during the year. In August, an additional Inspector and Clerk were appointed to cope with the work, and in November it was decided to appoint another additional Inspector for the same purpose, and also to deal with the additional work arising from the incorporation of Tinsley.

In the early part of the year, the question of the provision of a Common Lodging House for women was under consideration and the Health Committee appointed delegates to attend a Conference at the Guildhall, London, on May 17th with regard to this matter. Up to the present time, no definite decision has been come to in the matter. There is some difficulty in ascertaining the extent of the demand for such an institution in Sheffield, and also as to what classes of women would be likely to use it.

As bearing on this matter, some particulars were obtained with regard to the number of single women living in the so-called " furnished lodgings " in Sheffield. It was found that in the case of 467, the houses were occupied by one family only, and were not, strictly speaking, houses-let-in-lodgings. It was found that there were 107 furnished houses split up as tenements, and that in these there were living 56 single females over the age of 16.

TABLE A.—TUBERCULOUS DISEASES—SHEFFIELD.

Deaths in City and in Workhouse Hospitals, together with percentage, death-rates, &c., during years 1889 to 1911.

YEAR.	DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS (Chiefly Tuberculosis of Lung).		Percentage of Phthisis Deaths occurring in Workhouse Hospitals.	Death-rate per 100,000 persons living.			Deaths of Notified "Consumptives" Classified under other Causes.
	In Workhouse Hospitals.	In whole City.		Phthisis (chiefly Tuber. of Lung)	Tuber. Diseases other than Phthisis.	All Forms of Tuber. Diseases.	
1889	62	552	11·2	168	89	257	...
1890	75	618	12·1	192	79	271	...
1891	81	551	14·7	169	85	254	...
1892	59	459	12·9	139	86	225	...
1893	74	552	13·4	165	79	244	...
1894	72	502	14·3	147	64	211	...
1895	76	473	16·1	136	91	227	...
1896	56	453	12·4	128	60	188	...
1897	90	522	17·2	146	55	201	...
1898	98	448	21·9	123	60	183	...
*1899	117	502	23·4	136	74	210	...
1900	135	539	25·0	143	59	202	...
1901	142	580	24·5	141	66	207	...
1902	121	491	24·6	118	62	181	...
†1903	142	573	25·4	136	75	211	...
1904	154	536	28·7	127	62	188	12
1905	135	490	27·6	115	49	164	17
1906	126	452	27·9	105	47	152	21
1907	146	524	28·0	120	50	170	24
1908	214	564	37·9	128	50	178	17
1909	174	524	33·3	117	40	156	13
1910	166	455	36·5	101	38	139	15
1911	193	557	34·6	122	37	159	16

* 1899. Voluntary Notification introduced November, 1899.

† 1903. Compulsory Notification introduced November, 1903.

The City is under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Arthur Truelove for providing a model Common Lodging House for men. This building, known as "the Hostel," and situated in Water Lane, was opened in 1909, and provides accommodation for 82 lodgers, of a kind far superior to that of any other Common Lodging House in the City. That it has been appreciated is shown by the fact that it has been full ever since it was opened.

The By-laws for vans used for human habitation have been enforced, and several owners of land have been informed that if they propose to continue to let their land for the accommodation of van dwellers, it will be necessary to provide sanitary conveniences, bins for domestic refuse, and a water-supply, and also in some cases to pave the ground on which the vans stand. The usual result of such intimations is for the owner of the land to give the van dwellers notice to move.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

In May the question of the children living in the Canal Boats was under consideration, and the following resolution was passed by the City Council at their June Meeting :—

"That as life on Canal Boats obstructs the effective operation of the compulsory attendance clauses of the Education Acts, and is in many other ways undesirable in the case of young children, the Local Government Board be respectfully requested to hold an Inquiry with a view to the amendment of the Canal Boats Acts and the Education Acts with regard to this subject."

I am, Gentlemen,

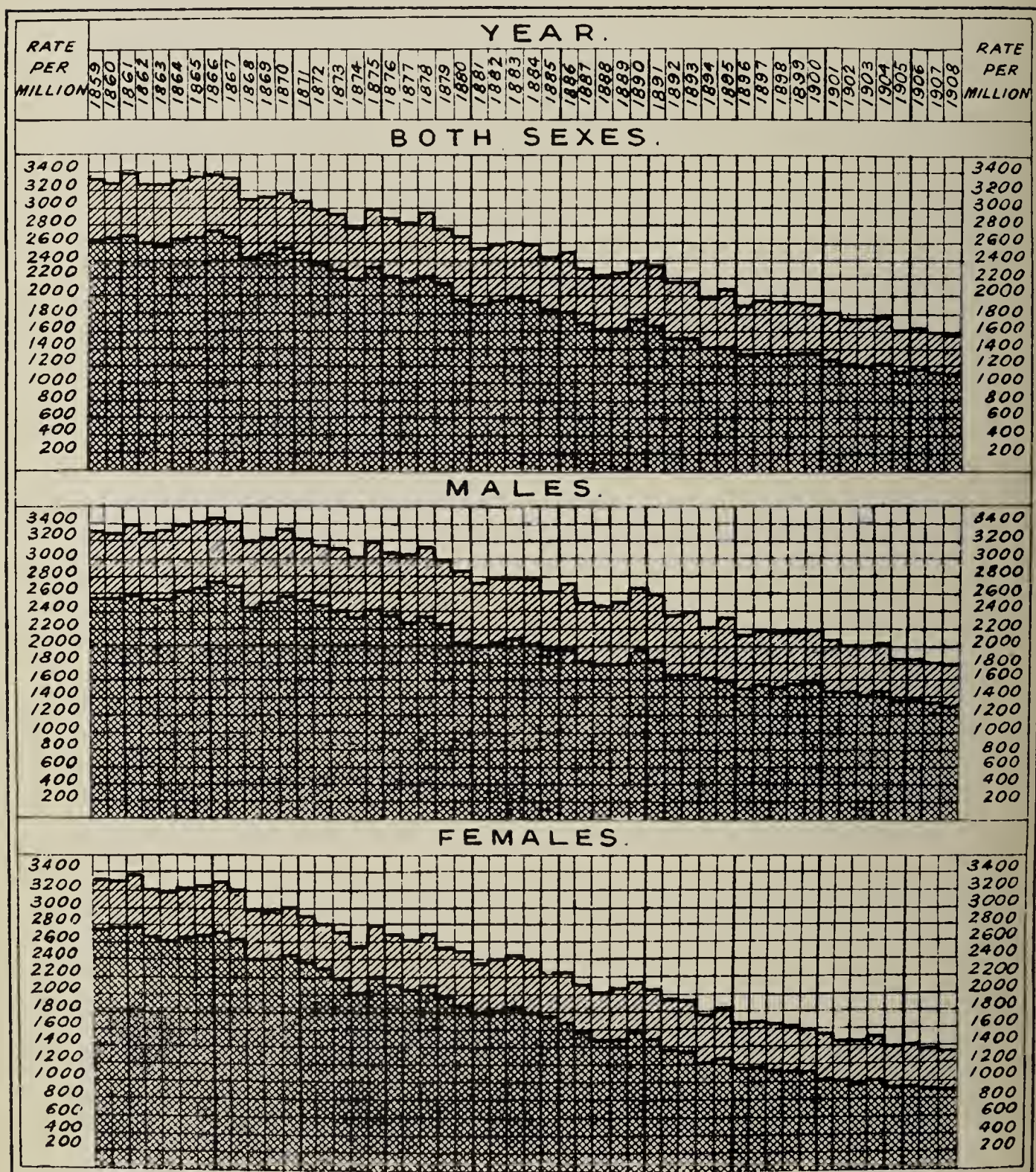
Your obedient servant,

HAROLD SCURFIELD,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHART A. TUBERCULOSIS.

ENGLAND & WALES.—Death-Rates per million living, corrected for variations of sex and age constitution (a) from All Forms of Tuberculosis, (b) from Phthisis, 1859-1908.
(NOTE.—The darker shading refers to Phthisis.)



NOTE.—The Death-Rates throughout the entire period are based upon the sex and age constitution of the population as enumerated in 1901,

The above Chart is taken from the 71st Annual Report of the Registrar General.

CHART B.

TUBERCULOSIS.

SHEFFIELD.—Death-Rates per million living, uncorrected for variations of sex and age constitution (a) from All Forms of Tuberculosis, (b) from Phthisis, 1885-1910.

(NOTE.—The darker shading refers to Phthisis.)

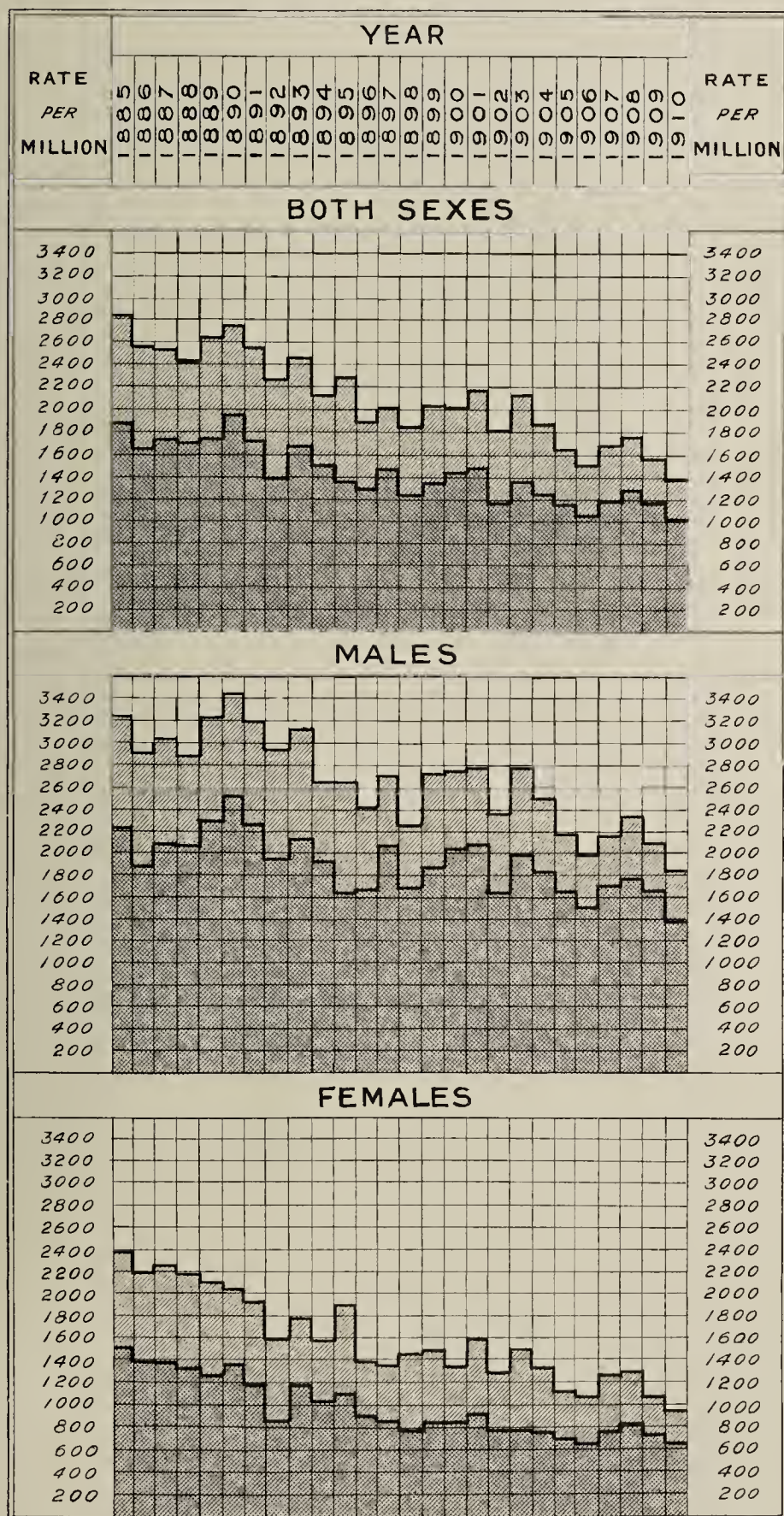


CHART C.

Death-Rates from Phthisis in the two sexes and under several age groups during the ten years 1890-99.

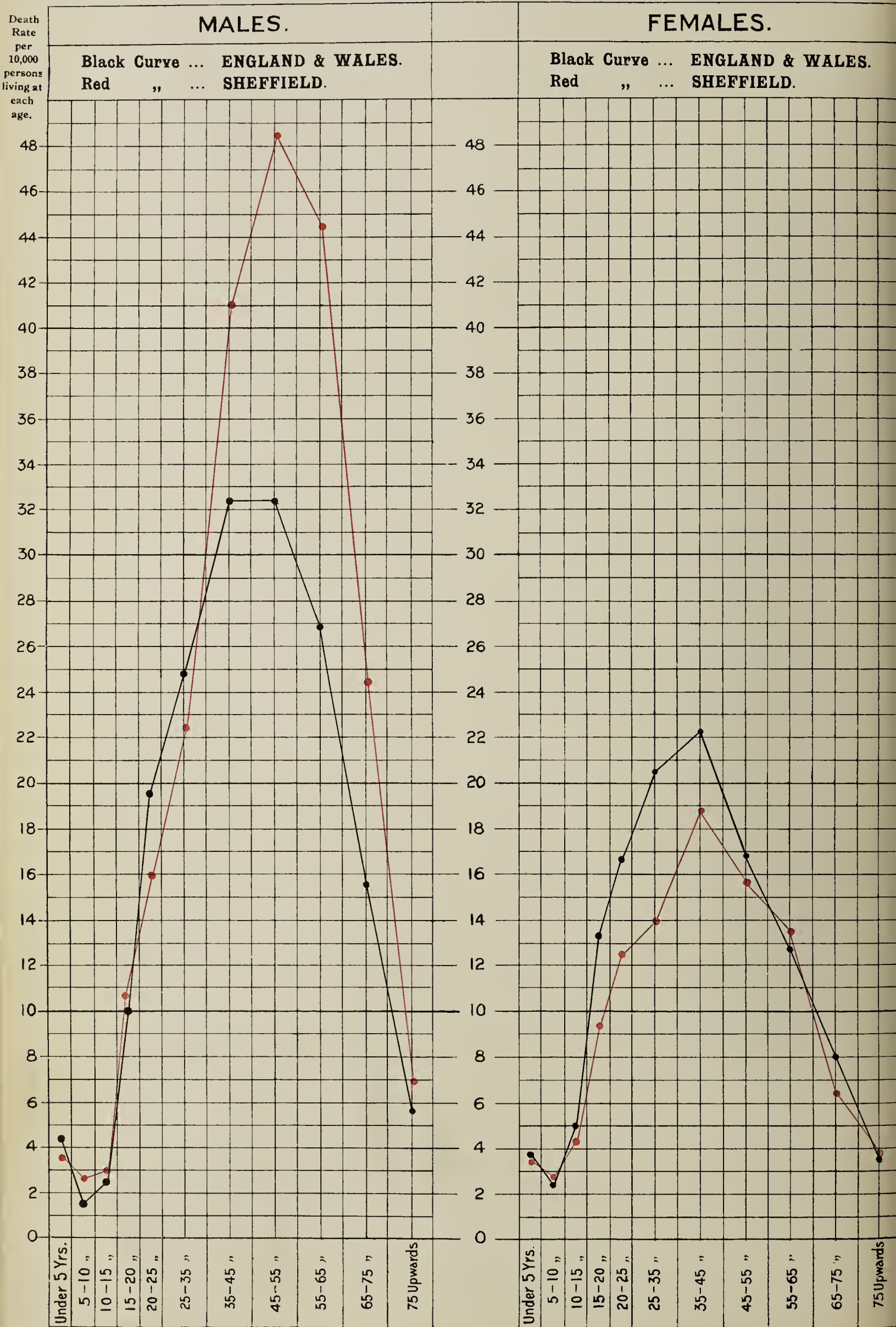
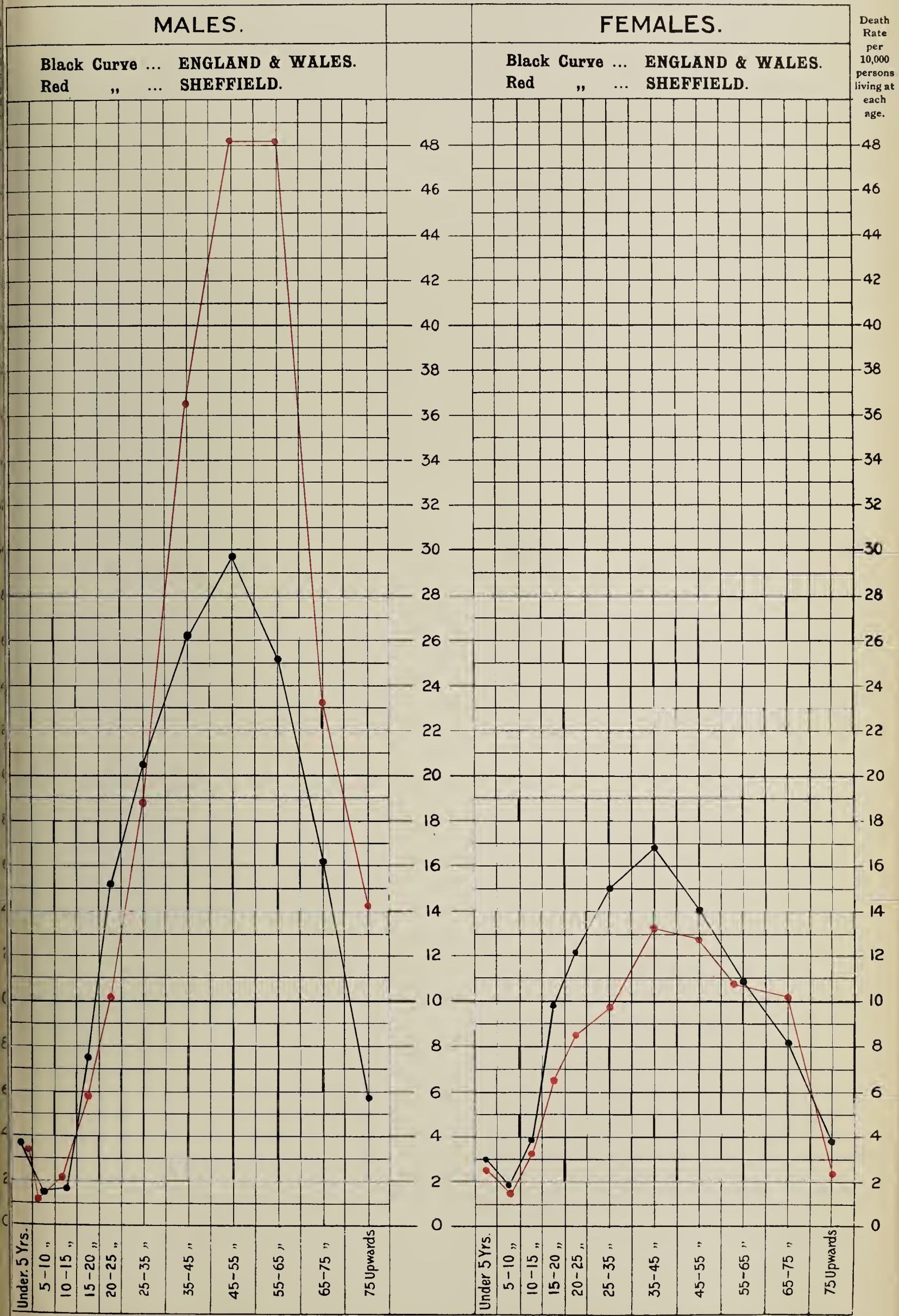
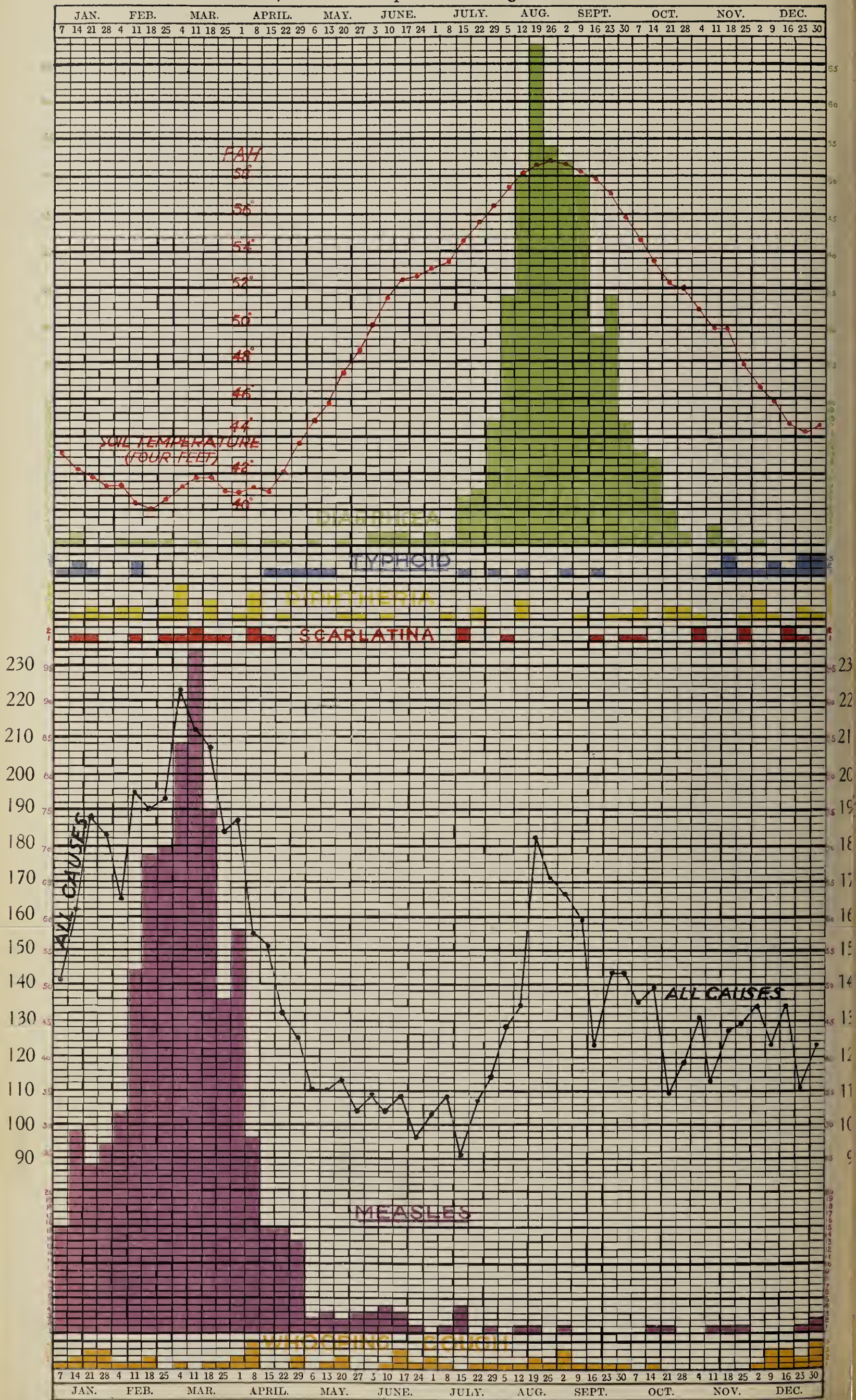


CHART D.

Death-Rates from Phthisis in the two sexes and under several age groups during the ten years 1900-1909.



DEATHS CHART.—Showing the Number of Deaths from All Causes and from certain Infectious Diseases, also Soil Temperature during each Week of the Year 1911.



Summary of Vital and Mortal Statistics, etc., for 1911.

AREA OF CITY	....	....	....	....	23,662 Acres, divided into * THIRTEEN Registration Sub-Districts.
POPULATION	....	....	....	....	455,817
DENSITY	...	....	....	....	Persons per Acre.
FAMILIES OR SEPARATE OCCUPIERS at CENSUS 1911	....	....	....	....	99,069
MARRIAGES	....	....	....	....	3,726
BIRTHS	....	....	....	....	12,623; Birth-rate, 27·7
DEATHS	....	....	....	....	7,335; Death-rate, 16·1
INFANTILE MORTALITY	....	....	....	....	1,775 under 1 year, or 141 per 1,000 Births.
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE (7 PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS)	....	....	....	....	3·45
ESTIMATED INCREASE OF POPULATION	....	....	....	....	4,752 but the natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of Births over Deaths, was 5,288.

* There were, in 1911, FOURTEEN Registration Sub-Districts wholly or partly contained within the City area; the portion of Handsworth Sub-District is, however so small that for convenience the figures are included in those for Attercliffe.

Vital and Mortal Statistics.

The estimated mean population of the City for 1911, based on the Census enumerations of 1901 and 1911, was 455,817, which is the figure adopted by the Registrar-General for that year.

Taking the sex ratio as at the Census of 1911, the number of males and females works out at 224,887 and 230,930 respectively.

TABLE I.—*Population, Estimated Increase, and Natural Increase, 20 years.*

YEAR.	Population.	Estimated Increase.	Excess of Births over deaths.
1892	330,816	5,269	5,006
1893	336,171	5,355	4,165
1894	341,612	5,441	5,239
1895	347,141	5,529	5,004
1896	352,760	5,619	5,121
1897	358,470	5,710	4,668
1898	364,272	5,802	4,853
1899	370,168	5,896	4,484
1900	376,160	5,992	4,280
*1901	410,151	33,991	4,875
1902	414,506	4,355	6,874
1903	418,906	4,400	6,160
1904	423,355	4,449	6,526
1905	427,850	4,495	5,576
1906	432,395	4,545	5,945
1907	436,986	4,591	6,353
1908	441,630	4,644	6,931
1909	446,321	4,691	6,198
1910	451,065	4,744	6,238
1911	455,817	4,752	5,288

* City extended October 31st, 1901.

TABLE II.—*Population of Registration Sub-Districts at the Censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911; and estimated mean Population, 1911.*

DISTRICT.	Population Enumerated.				Estimated Population, middle of 1911.
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911	
Sheffield North	38,982	37,499	38,784	35,019	34,917 Sheffield North.
Do. West ...	14,957	14,105	26,538	24,416	24,355 Do. South.
Do. South	17,919	18,411			
Do. Park	19,948	21,401	25,323	26,390	26,406 Do. Park.
Brightside West)	56,719	67,083	40,214	46,228	46,370 Brightside West.
Do. East)			37,778	40,035	40,081 Do. East.
Attercliffe ...	26,965	35,883	52,342	62,881	63,154 Attercliffe.
Nether Hallam	38,967	46,328	32,189	35,831	35,913 Ecclesall North.
			42,828	48,949	49,094 Do. W. Central.
			35,165	44,803	45,058 Do. South.
			26,995	26,588	26,569 Broomhall.
Upper Hallam ...	2,513	2,709	28,323	26,266	26,209 Sharrow.
Ecclesall ...	67,538	80,824		19,261	19,535 Norton.
Norton ...	—	—	10,828	17,965	18,156 Hillsbro'.
Hillsbro' ...	—	—	11,763		
Totals ...	284,508	324,243	409,070	454,632	455,817 Totals.

TABLE III.—*Acreage and Persons per acre in Registration Sub-Districts, 1911.*

District.	Area in Acres.	Population, 1911.	Persons per Acre.
Sheffield North	282	34,917	123·8
Do. South	332	24,355	73·3
Do. Park	2,507	26,406	10·5
Brightside West	2,089	46,370	22·2
Do. East	1,593	40,081	25·2
Attercliffe... ..	1,474	63,154	42·9
Ecclesall North	654	35,913	54·9
Do. West Central	7,588	49,094	6·5
Do. South	3,613	45,058	12·5
Broomhall	365	26,569	72·8
Sharrow	275	26,209	95·3
Norton	1,902	19,535	10·3
Hillsbro'	988	18,156	18·4
City	23,662	455,817	19·3

TABLE IV.—*New Houses Certified by the City Surveyor as Fit for Human Habitation, from the Census of 1891 to the middle of 1911, in the several Registration Sub-Districts.*

Year.	North.	South.	Park.	Bright- side.	Atter- cliffe.	Nether Hallam	Upper Hallam	Eccle- sali.	Norton.	Hills- bro'	TOTALS.
1891 (part of) ...	17	14	29	126	116	55	4	175	No Record.	No Record.	536
1892	22	11	32	121	155	170	7	268			786
1893	11	15	42	165	186	198	17	194			828
1894	3	5	36	120	123	153	16	175			631
1895 ... ..	...	13	20	85	106	141	4	155			524
1896	18	16	68	135	288	221	7	307			1,060
1897, to June 30 ...	4	5	16	107	186	239	4	159			720
July, 1897, to June, 1898	7	17	26	179	467	522	13	451			1,682
July, 1898, to June, 1899	15	18	55	161	746	784	15	686			2,480
July, 1899, to June, 1900	27	15	57	214	647	914	77	771			2,722
July, 1900, to June, 1901	12	31	59	213	729	931	102	635			2,712
July, 1901, to June, 1902	5	23	70	330	419	398	77	457	79	108	1,966
July, 1902, to June, 1903	3	19	95	295	360	292	33	487	202	107	1,893
July, 1903, to June, 1904	7	70	73	308	383	325	23	492	238	198	2,117
July, 1904, to June, 1905	14	43	97	465	384	*554			315	138	2,010
July, 1905 to June 1906	7	4	90	456	340	*634			202	159	1,892
July, 1906, to June, 1907	3	81	120	442	302	*466			196	192	1,802
July, 1907, to June, 1908	1	84	120	412	291	*470			165	204	1,747
July, 1908, to June, 1909	2	20	92	334	278	*479			189	230	1,624
July, 1909, to June, 1910 ... ..	...	8	55	290	253	*493			200	133	1,432
July, 1910, to June, 1911 ... ..	...	1	31	242	174	*360			144	114	1,066
TOTALS	178	513	1,283	5,200	6,933	*14,610			1,930	1,583	32,230

* Total for Sub-Districts of Ecclesall North, Ecclesall West Central, Ecclesall South, Broomhall and Sharrow.

TABLE V.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales since 1888.*

Year.	Total Number of Marriages. in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 in England and Wales.
1888	2,885	17·9	14·4
1889	3,073	18·7	15·0
1890	3,174	19·7	15·5
1891	3,128	19·2	15·6
1892	3,091	18·7	15·4
1893	2,797	16·6	14·7
1894	3,215	18·8	15·0
1895	2,810	16·2	15·0
1896	3,322	18·8	15·7
1897	3,465	19·3	16·0
1898	3,496	19·2	16·2
1899	3,663	19·8	16·5
1900	3,508	18·7	16·0
1901*	3,640	18·8	15·9
1902	3,682	17·8	15·9
1903	3,506	16·7	15·7
1904	3,507	16·5	15·3
1905	3,466	16·2	15·3
1906	3,943	18·2	15·7
1907	4,004	18·3	15·9
1908	3,419	15·5	15·1
1909	3,445	15·4	14·7
1910	3,639	16·1	15·0
1911	3,726	16·3	15·2
Average ...	3,400	17·8	15·4

* City extended.

TABLE VI.—*Birth-rates during the year for the whole City and for each of the Registration Sub-Districts ; also the total number of Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in each.*

District.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1911.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.	Birth-rate per 1000 persons living per annum.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Crude.	Corrected for Public Institutions. *
Sheffield North ...	34,917	478	519	37	31	1,065	30·5	33·5
Do. South ...	24,355	441	456	29	19	945	38·8	27·7
Do. Park ...	26,406	351	354	18	14	737	27·9	28·6
Brightside West ...	46,370	571	592	57	49	1,269	27·4	26·1
Do. East ...	40,081	613	589	22	20	1,244	31·0	31·9
Attercliffe ...	63,154	1,041	991	27	23	2,082	33·0	33·9
Ecclesall North ...	35,913	513	528	12	27	1,080	30·1	31·2
Do. W.Cent. ...	49,094	547	497	22	10	1,076	21·9	22·5
Do. South ...	45,058	519	502	40	30	1,091	24·2	23·2
Broomhall ...	26,569	292	296	10	8	606	22·8	24·4
Sharrow ...	26,209	254	254	9	4	521	19·9	20·7
Norton ...	19,535	238	233	7	6	484	24·8	25·2
Hillsbro' ...	18,156	214	221	7	8	450	23·7	25·4
Totals ...	455,817	6,072	6,032	297	249	12,650	27·7	27·7
Add— Transfers from Districts outside City ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...
Deduct— Transfers to Districts outside City ...	...	9	2	18	2	31	...	...
Net totals ...	...	6,063	6,030	282	248	12,623		27·7

*The corrected Birth-rate for the Sub-Districts is obtained by distribution of the Births which occurred in the Jessop Hospital and the two Union Hospitals among the Sub-Districts in which the mothers' Homes were situated at the time of their admission to the Hospitals.

TABLE VII.—*Population and Births and Deaths in Sheffield in past years. Also Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales.*

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	SHEFFIELD.				ENGLAND.	
		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rates.	Death-rates.
		Number of Births.	Birth-rates per 1,000 per- sons living per annum.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1000 per- sons living per annum.		
1736	14,105						
1801	45,755						
1811	53,231						
1821	65,275						
1831	91,692						
1841	111,091						
1851	135,310	5,946	41·6	4,027	28·2	34·2	22·0
1861	186,375	7,561	40·5	4,610	24·7	34·6	21·6
1871	241,506	9,764	40·4	6,843	28·3	35·0	22·6
1872	245,023	9,973	40·6	6,445	26·3	35·6	21·3
1873	248,954	10,761	43·2	6,558	26·3	35·4	21·0
1874	253,645	10,861	42·8	7,009	27·6	36·0	22·2
1875	257,827	11,026	42·7	6,642	25·7	35·4	22·7
1876	262,080	11,205	42·7	6,568	25·1	36·3	20·9
1877	266,401	10,859	40·7	6,154	23·1	36·0	20·3
1878	270,791	10,985	40·3	7,208	26·6	35·6	21·6
1879	275,356	10,822	39·2	6,422	23·3	34·7	20·7
1880	279,800	10,723	38·3	6,410	22·9	34·2	20·5
1881	284,508	10,814	38·0	5,909	20·7	33·9	18·9
1882	289,194	10,837	35·4	6,281	21·1	33·8	19·6
1883	293,001	10,812	36·9	6,755	23·0	33·5	19·6
1884	296,856	11,272	37·9	6,832	23·0	33·6	19·7
1885	300,762	10,737	35·6	6,328	21·0	32·9	19·2
1886	304,720	10,573	34·6	6,130	20·1	32·8	19·5
1887	308,730	10,389	33·6	6,820	22·0	31·9	19·1
1888	312,793	9,863	31·5	6,611	21·1	31·2	18·1
1889	316,901	10,844	34·2	6,841	21·5	31·1	18·2
1890	321,079	10,691	33·2	8,316	25·9	30·2	19·5
1891	325,547	11,862	36·4	7,775	23·9	31·4	20·2
1892	330,816	11,846	35·8	6,840	20·7	30·4	19·0
1893	336,171	11,584	34·5	7,419	22·1	30·7	19·2
1894	341,612	11,267	33·0	6,028	17·6	29·6	16·6
1895	347,141	12,012	34·6	7,008	20·2	30·3	18·7
1896	352,760	11,853	33·6	6,732	19·1	29·6	17·1
1897	358,470	12,132	33·8	7,464	20·8	29·6	17·4
1898	364,272	12,066	33·1	7 213	19·8	29·3	17·5
1899	370,168	12,459	33·7	7,975	21·5	29·1	18·3
1900	376,160	12,572	33·4	8,292	22·0	28·7	18·2
*1901	410,151	12,766	33·0	7,891	20·4	28·5	16·9
1902	414,506	13,938	33·6	7,064	17·0	28·5	16·3
1903	418,906	14,136	33·6	7,976	19·0	28·5	15·5
1904	423,355	13,850	32·7	7,284	17·2	28·0	16·3
1905	427,850	13,082	30·6	7,510	17·6	27·3	15·3
1906	432,395	13,420	31·1	7,475	17·3	27·2	15·5
1907	436,986	14,125	32·3	7,772	17·8	26·5	15·1
1908	441,630	14,268	32·3	7,337	16·6	26·7	14·8
1909	446,321	13,296	29·8	7,098	15·9	25·8	14·6
1910	451,065	12,664	28·1	6,426	14·2	25·1	13·5
1911	455,817	12,623	27·7	7,335	16·1	24·4	14·6

* City extended.

The number of deaths during 1911 was 7,335. Of these 4,004 were deaths of males, and 3,331 deaths of females. The death-rate was 16·1 per 1,000 per annum; or 17·8 per 1,000 for males, and 14·4 per 1,000 for females.

TABLE VIII.—*Mortality Rates in Quinquennial Periods in Sheffield and in England.*

Quinquennial Periods.				Mean Mortality rate per 1,000 of the population.	
				Sheffield.	England.
1871 to 1875	...	...	...	26·8	22·0
1876 to 1880	...	...	...	24·2	20·8
1881 to 1885	...	...	...	21·6	19·4
1886 to 1890	...	...	...	22·1	18·9
1891 to 1895	...	...	...	20·9	18·7
1896 to 1900	...	...	...	20·6	17·7
1901 to 1905	...	...	...	18·2	16·1
1906 to 1910	...	...	...	16·4	14·7
1911	...	...	...	16·1	14·6

TABLE IX.—44 Towns over 100,000 Population—Death Rates per 1,000 living from all Causes, and from Principal Epidemic Diseases; Comparative Mortality Figures; Infant Mortality; also Birth Rates.

In this Table 0·00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005; where no death occurred — is inserted.

TOWNS.	Birth Rate 1911.	*Death Rate Corrected.		† Comparative mortality Figure 1911.	DEATH RATE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.										Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.		TOWNS.		
		5 years 1906-1910.	1911.		ENTERIC FEVER.		SMALL POX.	MEASLES.		SCARLET FEVER.		WHOOPING COUGHL.		DIPHTHERIA.		5 years 1906-1910.		1911.	
					5 years 1906-1910.	1911.		5 years 1906-1910.	1911.	5 years 1906-1910.	1911.	5 years 1906-1910.	1911.	5 years 1906-1910.	1911.				
Birkenhead	28·6	16·46	16·67	1,142	0·08	—	0·07	0·00	0·41	0·18	0·12	0·03	0·35	0·24	0·17	0·19	1·64	131	Birkenhead
Birmingham	28·1	17·88	18·05	1,236	0·07	0·00	0·06	—	0·44	0·57	0·15	0·12	0·42	0·19	0·18	0·12	1·68	145	Birmingham
Blackburn	21·5	18·43	18·23	1,249	0·11	—	0·07	—	0·33	0·23	0·23	0·08	0·19	0·41	0·15	0·21	1·47	144	Blackburn
Bolton	22·8	17·98	17·93	1,228	0·17	—	0·13	—	0·32	0·34	0·15	0·12	0·28	0·08	0·12	0·23	1·87	136	Bolton
Bradford	19·0	16·93	16·46	1,127	0·10	—	0·15	—	0·29	0·04	0·07	0·03	0·18	0·33	0·16	0·17	0·68	132	Bradford
Brighton	19·7	14·63	13·55	928	0·04	—	0·02	—	0·22	0·46	0·05	0·04	0·22	0·12	0·09	0·08	0·68	107	Brighton
Bristol	21·8	14·24	15·53	1,064	0·04	0·01	0·04	—	0·22	0·64	0·15	0·04	0·29	0·29	0·17	0·11	0·96	109	Bristol
Burnley	23·3	19·95	20·26	1,388	0·10	—	0·08	—	0·49	0·64	0·15	0·04	0·29	0·29	0·14	0·20	2·44	179	Burnley
Cardiff	26·0	15·70	15·25	1,045	0·05	0·01	0·03	—	0·29	0·04	0·07	0·08	0·27	0·29	0·11	0·20	1·36	122	Cardiff
Coventry	27·0	12·65	13·15	901	0·04	—	0·01	—	0·20	0·61	0·12	0·29	0·22	0·28	0·11	0·16	0·73	104	Coventry
Croydon	22·1	12·42	12·13	831	0·02	—	0·04	—	0·24	0·18	0·05	0·04	0·18	0·23	0·21	0·21	0·74	97	Croydon
Derby	23·9	15·00	15·43	1,057	0·07	—	0·06	—	0·27	0·45	0·03	0·02	0·20	0·19	0·34	0·19	0·68	111	Derby
East Ham	25·7	12·85	12·94	886	0·04	—	0·06	—	0·37	0·53	0·14	0·01	0·26	0·10	0·28	0·08	1·47	108	East Ham
Gateshead	30·5	17·01	16·96	1,162	0·05	—	0·02	—	0·31	0·67	0·06	0·03	0·41	0·24	0·20	0·25	1·17	142	Gateshead
Halifax	18·5	16·43	16·43	1,125	0·08	—	0·11	—	0·22	0·07	0·07	0·08	0·16	0·26	0·26	0·22	0·55	81	Halifax
Huddersfield	19·7	16·46	16·09	1,102	0·09	—	0·07	—	0·32	0·16	0·08	0·14	0·21	0·10	0·12	0·20	0·83	107	Huddersfield
Hull	28·6	16·50	17·09	1,171	0·09	0·01	0·23	—	0·37	0·36	0·04	0·05	0·26	0·36	0·27	0·08	1·98	136	Hull
Leeds	23·8	17·45	17·86	1,223	0·08	—	0·05	—	0·36	0·18	0·07	0·10	0·31	0·33	0·15	0·34	1·28	134	Leeds
Leicester	22·7	14·73	14·18	971	0·04	—	0·04	—	0·39	0·31	0·14	0·04	0·24	0·19	0·07	0·09	0·89	137	Leicester
Leyton	24·5	11·70	12·43	851	0·03	—	0·05	—	0·24	0·61	0·14	0·06	0·27	0·16	0·26	0·12	0·86	87	Leyton
Liverpool	30·2	20·98	21·36	1,463	0·10	0·00	0·04	—	0·55	0·42	0·25	0·17	0·46	0·32	0·16	0·16	1·96	148	Liverpool
London	24·8	15·64	15·81	1,083	0·04	0·00	0·03	0·00	0·42	0·57	0·10	0·04	0·29	0·23	0·14	0·14	1·18	114	London
Manchester	26·2	20·18	18·92	1,296	0·11	—	0·07	—	0·51	0·47	0·18	0·06	0·38	0·20	0·17	0·12	1·53	145	Manchester
Middlesbrough	31·1	21·49	21·14	1,448	0·15	—	0·08	—	0·60	0·75	0·06	0·07	0·41	0·74	0·31	0·26	1·39	157	Middlesbrough
Newcastle-on-Tyne	26·6	17·77	17·35	1,188	0·05	0·00	0·04	—	0·40	0·47	0·07	0·05	0·36	0·48	0·19	0·14	0·84	130	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Norwich	22·4	14·27	13·50	925	0·12	—	0·07	—	0·33	0·35	0·06	0·21	0·21	0·44	0·23	0·16	0·88	127	Norwich
Nottingham	24·5	17·11	16·92	1,159	0·11	0·00	0·11	—	0·34	0·37	0·05	0·03	0·28	0·15	0·13	0·12	1·58	152	Nottingham
Oldham	23·7	20·94	19·81	1,357	0·06	—	0·02	—	0·51	0·45	0·14	0·03	0·35	0·09	0·11	0·07	1·55	139	Oldham
Plymouth	23·3	15·87	16·73	1,146	0·07	0·00	0·06	—	0·32	0·80	0·04	—	0·28	0·04	0·15	0·14	1·02	127	Plymouth
Portsmouth	25·0	14·44	14·43	988	0·13	—	0·11	—	0·33	0·12	0·06	0·09	0·23	0·17	0·27	0·31	1·19	110	Portsmouth
Preston	23·3	19·63	18·44	1,263	0·16	—	0·17	—	0·51	0·04	0·07	0·16	0·30	0·18	0·11	0·27	1·39	161	Preston
Rhondda	35·6	17·09	16·53	1,132	0·11	—	0·12	—	0·38	0·93	0·09	0·12	0·25	0·13	0·17	0·13	2·28	157	Rhondda
Salford	27·2	20·13	18·39	1,260	0·15	—	0·08	—	0·64	0·42	0·25	0·09	0·39	0·16	0·39	0·23	1·51	134	Salford
SHEFFIELD	27·8	17·57	17·37	1,190	0·08	0·00	0·07	0·00	0·50	1·74	0·20	0·06	0·34	0·14	0·11	0·10	1·17	138	SHEFFIELD
Southampton	23·9	13·54	15·10	1,034	0·06	0·00	0·03	0·00	0·07	0·08	0·02	0·04	0·25	0·15	0·17	0·18	1·29	104	Southampton
South Shields	30·2	18·04	18·08	1,238	0·07	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·46	0·37	0·10	0·01	0·45	0·21	0·18	0·09	1·34	133	South Shields
Stockport	23·4	18·50	17·01	1,165	0·06	—	0·09	—	0·45	0·32	0·08	0·04	0·33	0·09	0·14	0·08	1·65	156	Stockport
Stoke-on-Trent	31·5	19·94	21·46	1,470	0·15	—	0·11	—	0·51	0·40	0·18	0·26	0·31	0·31	0·29	0·38	2·62	202	Stoke-on-Trent
Sunderland	29·9	19·18	18·51	1,268	0·10	—	0·05	—	0·48	0·32	0·09	0·05	0·40	0·62	0·21	0·13	1·13	165	Sunderland
Swansea	29·1	17·70	17·37	1,190	0·04	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·30	0·28	0·06	0·02	0·40	0·14	0·08	0·41	1·22	144	Swansea
Tottenham	27·4	13·40	14·14	968	0·04	—	0·02	—	0·31	0·54	0·09	0·01	0·24	0·14	0·13	0·10	1·11	101	Tottenham
Walthamstow	24·8	12·88	12·27	840	0·06	—	0·02	—	0·28	0·26	0·12	0·03	0·30	0·14	0·25	0·24	0·92	108	Walthamstow
West Ham	30·0	16·62	16·87	1,155	0·09	—	0·09	—	0·58	0·79	0·16	0·02	0·42	0·23	0·21	0·17	1·78	141	West Ham
Willesden	25·0	12·34	12·62	864	0·04	—	0·03	—	0·28	0·32	0·09	0·03	0·26	0·56	0·09	0·08	1·28	101	Willesden
SHEFFIELD'S Position in List	13th	28th	29th (a tie)	29th (a tie)	23rd (a tie)	—	25th (a tie)	—	36th	44th	41st	24th (a tie)	31st	9th (a tie)	5th (a tie)	9th (a tie)	17th (a tie)	30th	SHEFFIELD'S Position in List

* Corrected for sex and age distribution so as to put all the towns on an equal footing.

† The Comparative Mortality Figure gives the comparison of the corrected Death Rates in another form; thus, given the same proportion of sex and the same proportion living at each age of life as in England, Sheffield conditions would produce 1,190 deaths against England's 1,000.

‡ Rate calculated upon the population at all ages.

§ In stating the position of Sheffield on the list, the town with the highest Birth Rate and the town with the lowest Death Rate on the list are regarded as coming first.

TABLE X.—*Death Rates per 1,000 persons living, from all Causes, from Principal Zymotic Diseases, and from Tuberculous Diseases, also Infantile Mortality Rates, in the City and in the several Registration Sub-Districts, during the Ten years, 1901-1910 and 1911.*

DISEASE.	NORTH.		SOUTH.		PARK.		*BRIGHTSIDE WEST.		*BRIGHTSIDE EAST.		ATTER-CLIFFE.		*ECCLESALL NORTH.		*ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL.		*ECCLESALL SOUTH.		*BROOMHALL.		*SHARROW.		*NORTON.		*HILLSBRO'.		CITY.	
	10 Years 1901 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910	9 Years 1902 to 1910	1911	9 Years 1902 to 1910	1911	10 Years 1901 to 1910		1911
ALL CAUSES ...	23.9	24.1	20.4	15.6	20.1	17.0	13.5	...	18.0	...	17.3	17.8	16.1	...	16.3	...	11.5	...	14.9	...	15.6	...	13.0	10.3	14.8	12.1	17.2	16.1
Small Pox ...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	
Measles ...	0.85	5.64	0.59	1.76	0.67	2.20	1.25	...	1.95	...	0.66	1.77	1.56	...	1.26	...	0.71	...	1.88	...	0.88	...	0.39	0.46	0.39	0.66	0.54	1.74
Scarlatina ...	0.16	0.12	0.19	0.04	0.22	...	0.07	...	0.08	...	0.21	0.05	0.03	...	0.06	...	0.09	...	0.08	...	...	...	0.22	...	0.11	0.06	0.20	0.06
Diphtheria ...	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.21	0.33	0.04	0.07	...	0.08	...	0.21	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	...	0.11	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.13	...	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.11
Whooping Cough	0.54	0.40	0.41	0.21	0.47	0.08	0.15	...	0.25	...	0.40	0.03	0.22	...	0.08	...	0.04	...	0.04	...	0.08	...	0.19	0.05	0.22	0.22	0.35	0.14
Fever ...	0.16	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.04	0.02	...	0.03	...	0.11	0.02	0.14	...	0.04	...	0.22	...	0.08	...	0.08	...	0.01	0.21	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	2.26	2.09	1.37	1.72	1.84	1.86	0.97	...	1.75	...	2.12	2.04	1.34	...	0.90	...	0.64	...	0.90	...	1.15	...	0.69	0.97	0.72	0.55	1.47	1.34
Phthisis...	2.18	2.80	1.78	1.48	1.22	0.91	1.10	...	1.27	...	0.83	1.00	1.42	...	0.88	...	0.69	...	1.09	...	1.53	...	1.06	0.87	1.08	1.16	1.21	1.22
Other Tuber.Dis.	0.90	0.32	0.72	0.29	0.48	0.27	0.35	...	0.30	...	0.42	0.41	0.33	...	0.24	...	0.38	...	0.38	...	0.34	...	0.45	0.41	0.45	0.50	0.54	0.36
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	212	209	133	123	179	150	126	...	152	...	172	164	142	...	110	...	100	...	125	...	167	...	101	89	122	107	155	141
† Do. corrected ...	...	190	...	173	...	147	132	...	148	...	...	159	136	...	107	...	104	...	117	...	160	...	...	87	...	104	...	141

* Districts in regard to which figures for the ten years 1901-1910 are not available owing to alteration of area for Registration purposes.
† The Corrected Infantile Mortality Rate is obtained by allocating to the Sub-districts the births which occurred in the lying in hospitals of the city, namely :—
Jessop Hospital for Women, and the Sheffield and Ecclesall Union Hospitals.

TABLE XI.—*Death Rate under one year per 1000 Births, 10 years—1902 to 1911.*

1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
150	181	158	166	158	145	141	119	127	141

TABLE XII.—*Analysis of the Deaths which occurred during the year 1911 among Illegitimate Children under the age of 5 years.*

DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.			AGES AT DEATH.				CAUSES OF DEATH.									CERTIFIED.	NOT CERTIFIED.	INQUESTS.
	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	UNDER 1 WEEK.	BETWEEN 1 WEEK AND 1 MONTH.	BETWEEN 1 MONTH AND 1 YEAR.	BETWEEN 1 YEAR AND 5 YEARS.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	DIARRHŒA.	CHEST INFLAMMATIONS.	MENINGITIS AND CONVULSIONS.	VIOLENCE.	MARASMUS.	CONGENITAL DEFECTS.	SYPHILIS.	OTHER CAUSES.			
Sheffield North	45	24	21	6	2	18	19	14	11	4	2	...	...	11	...	3	41	1	3
„ South	20	10	10	6	2	9	3	3	4	1	1	...	...	8	1	2	17	...	3
„ Park	14	9	5	2	...	10	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	13	...	1
Brightside W.	13	7	6	1	3	4	5	2	2	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	12	...	1
„ East	21	11	10	4	...	14	3	2	6	4	1	...	...	6	1	1	19	...	2
Attercliffe ...	22	15	7	1	1	12	8	2	5	5	2	...	...	4	1	3	12	...	1
Ecclesall Nth.	13	7	6	...	...	6	7	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	2	9	1	3
„ W. Central	16	9	7	1	3	6	6	4	4	1	1	...	...	5	...	1	16	...	...
„ South	5	4	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	...	...
Broomhall ...	12	6	6	3	...	3	6	3	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	1	11	...	1
Sharrow ...	5	4	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...
Norton ...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Hillsbro' ...	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1
TOTALS ...	192	108	84	27	12	91	62	36	41	23	12	2	2	52	4	20	173	2	17

TABLE XIII.—*Infant Mortality, 1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 1 mth.	1—3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES	Certified ... Uncertified ...	344 15	70 ...	72 ...	41 ...	527 15	288 8	334 2	297 3	300 1	1746 29
{ Small-pox ... Chicken-pox ... Measles ... Scarlet fever ... Diphtheria and Croup ... Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	63	100	173
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	9	6	27
{ Diarrhoea ... Enteritis ... Tuberculous Meningitis ... Abdominal Tuberculosis ... Other Tuberculous Diseases ... Congenital Malformations ... Premature birth ... Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... Atelectasis ... Injury at birth ... Erysipelas ... Syphilis ... Rickets ... Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... Convulsions ... Gastritis ... Laryngitis ... Bronchitis ... Pneumonia (all forms) ... Suffocation, overlying ... Other causes ...	...	...	6	5	5	13	74	116	83	59	345
	...	1	3	5	...	9	22	28	16	5	80
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	6	17
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5
{ Congenital Malformations ... Premature birth ... Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... Atelectasis ... Injury at birth ... Erysipelas ... Syphilis ... Rickets ... Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... Convulsions ... Gastritis ... Laryngitis ... Bronchitis ... Pneumonia (all forms) ... Suffocation, overlying ... Other causes ...	...	16	3	6	2	27	10	3	...	2	42
	...	235	21	19	14	289	17	6	1	...	313
	...	42	18	15	6	81	47	44	12	13	197
	...	18	4	1	...	23	6	1	...	...	30
	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
{ Erysipelas ... Syphilis ... Rickets ... Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... Convulsions ... Gastritis ... Laryngitis ... Bronchitis ... Pneumonia (all forms) ... Suffocation, overlying ... Other causes ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	5
	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	5	...	1	13
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	7	19
	...	20	6	5	6	37	18	17	13	8	93
{ Gastritis ... Laryngitis ... Bronchitis ... Pneumonia (all forms) ... Suffocation, overlying ... Other causes ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	7
	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	4
	...	...	3	5	5	13	35	27	26	20	121
	...	...	1	1	...	2	23	31	41	55	152
	...	4	1	2	...	7	11	5	3	1	27
{ Suffocation, overlying ... Other causes ...	...	18	6	4	2	30	14	15	11	10	80

TOTALS		359	70	72	41	542	296	336	300	301	1775

TABLE XIV.—Deaths and Death-rates per annum per 1,000 persons living from all Causes and from Specified Causes; Persons living; Deaths and Death-rates at Specified Age Periods during 1911.

	Death-rates per 1,000.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	Totals under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.	35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 and under 75 yrs.	75 yrs. and upwards.
Age Distribution of Population	...	455817	12887	11455	11012	10660	10649	56663	50396	44340	45875	47445	78312	55464	39369	23833	11021	3099
Deaths	...	7335	1775	707	289	174	85	3030	184	92	106	144	357	544	671	789	838	580
Death-rates per 1,000 per annum	137.8	61.7	26.2	16.3	8.0	53.5	3.7	2.1	2.3	3.0	4.6	9.8	17.1	33.1	76.0	187.2
Small-pox
Measles	...	790	173	321	146	83	27	750	38	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	...	25	1	2	3	4	1	11	10	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	51	7	10	8	5	7	37	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping-cough	...	62	27	18	5	5	3	58	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever
Enteric fever	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	9	7	6	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	612	426	101	14	7	4	552	3	3	2	1	6	3	10	7	10	15
Pneumonia	...	637	152	111	44	21	10	338	14	8	8	14	33	54	52	44	44	28
Cancer	...	379	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	1	2	3	17	37	93	120	86	15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	557	2	7	1	3	2	15	6	9	31	47	122	141	103	54	27	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	75	10	17	6	11	5	49	13	3	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines
Tuberculosis of other organs	...	57	17	11	3	4	3	38	5	4	2	2	...	3	1	2	...	...
Nervous System and organs of Special Sense	...	34	3	7	2	2	1	15	4	2	...	3	5	1	2	2	...	...
Circulatory System	...	704	120	18	12	7	7	164	15	9	12	8	21	56	81	136	131	71
Respiratory System (except Pneumonia)	...	716	10	1	...	1	...	12	13	16	12	16	43	84	110	138	187	85
Digestive System (except Diarrhoea and Enteritis)	...	600	131	31	15	8	3	188	4	2	1	...	10	22	47	98	126	102
Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system	...	205	23	4	2	1	1	31	6	8	8	7	15	26	36	37	24	7
Puerperal State (except Puerperal fever)	...	246	3	6	1	...	2	12	6	1	5	7	11	28	50	63	52	11
Suicide	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	10	13	...	...	...	...
Other affections produced by external causes	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	8	10	12	4	...
Other causes	...	201	32	12	10	7	7	68	17	6	6	9	17	21	20	14	10	13
Other causes	...	1267	638	30	13	5	2	688	15	11	8	7	20	39	50	62	136	231

DISEASES OF

TABLE XV.—*Mortality at certain age periods.*

AGES.	Death-rate per 1,000 Persons living at each age of Group.										
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Under 1 year ...	236.5	175.8	212.3	178.9	174.4	167.0	158.9	153.3	118.4	125.8	137.8
1 and under 2 years	70.4	46.0	76.0	46.5	68.8	48.9	59.7	49.8	49.2	46.3	61.7
2 „ 3 „	27.3	19.6	26.0	17.0	21.4	17.6	25.1	16.2	19.9	15.8	26.2
3 „ 4 „	16.0	11.1	17.6	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.1	10.3	10.4	7.8	16.3
4 „ 5 „	12.7	7.7	7.8	8.2	9.9	11.8	9.9	7.4	8.1	5.3	8.0
Total under 5 „	79.3	56.6	73.5	57.2	62.1	56.2	57.8	51.4	44.2	43.5	53.5
5 and under 10 „	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.6	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.7
10 „ 15 „	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1
15 „ 20 „	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3
20 „ 25 „	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.1	3.0
25 „ 35 „	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.6
35 „ 45 „	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.1	9.6	9.1	9.6	9.0	8.9	8.1	9.8
45 „ 55 „	21.0	18.8	19.0	16.6	16.7	17.2	18.0	16.7	16.3	15.3	17.1
55 „ 65 „	38.2	36.6	35.0	36.5	32.3	36.3	37.2	35.0	35.6	34.4	33.1
65 „ 75 „	76.6	74.8	74.8	79.1	73.4	78.8	80.4	81.2	85.1	77.2	76.0
Over 75 years ...	162.8	164.9	149.5	165.7	184.7	177.7	187.6	193.9	189.5	115.2	187.2
All ages ...	20.4	16.8	18.7	16.8	17.1	16.7	17.1	15.8	15.1	14.2	16.1

TABLE XVI.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during each month of the year 1911 under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.*

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	49	47	53	33	29	21	32	29	44	42	58	67	504
Erysipelas ...	32	37	39	25	36	24	25	32	28	61	54	55	448
Scarlet Fever ...	111	107	126	96	106	104	101	79	121	121	142	168	1,382
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	20	25	13	12	10	10	13	14	30	21	25	58	251
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	6	...	3	2	6	3	5	7	1	2	5	3	43
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
TOTALS ...	219	216	235	168	187	163	176	161	224	247	284	352	2,632

TABLE XVII.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1901, under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.*

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Average 10 years, 1901-1910.	Cases notified, 1911.
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910		
Small-pox ...	2	38	59	44	4	1	...	...	...	7	16	...
Diphtheria ...	1,598	969	492	400	407	675	431	438	373	397	618	504
Erysipelas...	286	391	401	385	350	395	414	295	447	333	370	448
Scarlet Fever ...	1,474	1,601	2,110	2,906	3,086	4,905	2,357	1,404	1,530	1,337	2,271	1,382
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	862	373	345	348	320	390	209	237	177	126	339	251
Continued Fever ...	...	1	7	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	2	...
Puerperal Fever ...	35	37	38	32	38	52	42	43	51	32	40	43
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	4
Totals ...	4,257	3,410	3,452	4,118	4,207	6,421	3,456	2,417	2,580	2,234	3,657	2,632

TABLE XVIII.—*Measles.—Mortality in Males and Females, and under certain age-periods; also Mortality Rates, 10 years, 1901—1910 and 1911.*

Years.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Persons living	Deaths.		AGE AT DEATH.							
			Males.	F'males	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	Over 15 years
1901	226	·55	116	110	48	92	39	17	16	13	0	1
1902	185	·45	94	91	50	79	36	8	7	4	0	1
1903	335	·80	170	165	90	126	52	35	22	6	0	4
1904	33	·08	15	18	10	8	10	4	0	1	0	0
1905	415	·97	220	195	81	183	74	33	22	22	0	0
1906	75	·17	39	36	24	25	10	8	6	2	0	0
1907	386	·88	205	181	73	165	77	37	17	17	0	0
1908	108	·24	50	58	20	37	23	9	8	10	0	1
1909	423	·95	217	206	80	166	85	39	19	32	0	2
1910	118	·26	59	59	19	57	22	12	3	5	0	0
Averages, 10 years 1901-1910	231	·53	118	112	49	93	43	20	12	11	0	1
1911	790	1·73	421	369	173	321	146	83	27	38	1	1

TABLE XIX.—Scarlet Fever.—Notifications, Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality, ten years, 1901-1910, and 1911.

Year ...	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Average 10 years 1901-1910.	1911
Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever	1474	1601	2110	2906	3086	4905	2357	1404	1530	1337	2271	1382
Percentage of Cases removed	53	44	67	77	76	63	73	81	82	86	70	86
Deaths ...	57	58	99	88	98	229	102	39	42	34	85	25
Percentage Mortality	3·9	3·6	4·7	3·0	3·2	4·7	4·3	2·8	2·7	2·5	3·6	1·8

TABLE XX.—Scarlet Fever.—Sickness Rate per 1,000 persons living in Registration Sub-Districts and in City, ten years, 1901-1910 and 1911.

YEAR.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.											CITY.		
	North.	South.	Park.	Bright-side.		Atter-cliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.		Ecclesall.	Norton.		Hills-bro'.	
1901	2·34	3·17	2·29	3·31		4·16	3·62	2·44		5·11	*8·15	*2·02	3·83	
1902	3·37	2·68	2·09	3·29		4·37	5·76	1·85		3·98	2·32	2·52	3·85	
1903	4·89	4·35	8·31	5·47		3·60	5·00	5·11		4·77	5·75	1·91	5·02	
1904	6·81	7·21	6·77	7·06		3·98	8·47	8·63		5·16	8·24	14·67	6·83	
1905	5·14	6·00	3·64	7·95		6·77	Ecclesall North. 6·72	Ecclesall W. Cntl. 7·59		7·65	9·36	7·97	7·22	
1906	9·06	8·56	9·92	B'side West. 11·0	B'side East. 12·47	14·28	E'sall North. 11·04	E'sall W. Cntl. 8·46	E'sall South. 8·18	Broom-hall. 10·20	Shar-row. 13·79	11·12	15·69	11·34
1907	3·36	3·52	4·87	5·16	4·95	5·19	6·02	4·24	8·93	3·03	4·91	6·66	6·89	5·59
1908	2·23	1·21	1·79	4·78	3·80	1·48	3·97	4·28	3·14	2·08	2·78	4·63	3·30	3·18
1909	1·47	2·15	1·86	4·17	4·22	2·54	3·82	5·04	2·95	2·18	2·54	3·63	5·93	3·43
1910	1·73	1·63	3·15	3·47	2·56	2·48	2·59	3·61	4·54	2·36	2·35	3·90	4·25	3·00
Average for 10 years 1901-1910	4·04	4·04	4·99	5·72	5·60	4·88	5·49	5·13	5·45	3·97	5·27	6·18	7·01	5·31
				5 yrs. only			Five years only.					9 years only.		
1911	2·75	1·89	1·60	2·52	3·02	2·79	4·07	2·97	3·71	2·26	3·10	6·30	3·36	3·03

*2 Months only.

TABLE XXI.—Whooping Cough. Mortality under certain age periods since 1901.

AGES.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Av. for Years 1901-1910	1911.
Under 1 year ...	56	37	119	78	54	43	61	109	13	78	64	27
1 and under 2 years	40	17	81	33	51	28	59	83	22	65	48	18
2 „ 3 „ ...	18	8	34	20	9	14	21	27	9	26	19	5
3 „ 4 „ ...	3	7	21	12	6	9	13	13	4	9	10	5
4 „ 5 „ ...	3	3	5	6	5	8	5	9	4	4	5	3
Over 5 years ...	4	...	3	2	4	7	3	6	2	6	4	4

TABLE XXII.—Enteric Fever. Sickness Rate per 1,000 persons living in Registration Sub-Districts, 10 years 1901-1910, and 1911.

YEAR.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.											CITY.		
	North.	South.	Park.	Bright- side.	Atter- cliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Ecclesall.	Norton.	Hills- bro'.				
1901	2.59	2.23	1.78	2.92	3.22	2.29	2.17	0.98	...	0.50	2.23			
1902	1.97	0.99	1.42	0.87	0.82	0.56	0.79	0.70	0.33	0.39	0.90			
1903	1.02	1.00	0.88	0.89	0.57	0.94	...	0.59	1.19	1.03	0.89			
1904	1.15	0.50	0.38	1.10	1.12	0.82	1.17	0.39	0.63	1.12	0.86			
1905	1.02	0.77	0.26	1.36	0.52	Ecclesall North 1.05	Ecclesall Wst. Cntrl. 0.61	0.34	0.07	0.86	0.75			
1906	0.61	0.66	0.37	B'side West 0.93	B'side East 1.28	1.51	E'sall North 1.37	E'sall W. Cntrl 1.37	E'sall South 0.19	Broom- Hall 0.32	Shar- row 0.28	0.86	0.27	0.90
1907	0.46	0.55	0.44	0.48	0.69	0.73	0.59	0.59	0.12	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.47
1908	1.19	0.70	0.18	0.39	0.27	0.21	0.81	0.75	0.36	0.47	0.42	0.24	0.86	0.53
1909	0.51	0.31	0.46	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.47	0.36	0.26	0.75	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.40
1910	0.31	0.33	0.23	0.55	0.20	0.35	0.20	0.43	0.05	0.23	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.28
Average for 10 years, 1901-1910	1.08	0.81	0.64	0.55	0.57	0.95	0.69	0.70	0.19	0.40	0.24	0.42	0.54	0.82
				5 yrs. only			Five years only.					9 years only.		
1911	0.89	0.70	0.72	0.60	0.35	0.52	0.84	0.51	0.22	0.41	0.53	0.51	0.50	0.55

TABLE XXIII.—*Enteric Fever. Cases of Sickness in each month since 1902.*

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1902	38	16	21	28	16	21	16	30	33	59	65	30
1903	24	19	25	19	19	13	10	29	48	66	39	34
1904	23	27	19	18	14	13	10	26	58	60	54	26
1905	29	31	21	16	21	10	13	44	53	30	23	29
1906	22	6	20	18	9	11	14	31	69	109	48	33
1907	26	7	18	18	12	16	14	13	19	36	13	17
1908	22	16	7	15	8	14	8	16	34	43	34	20
1909	19	19	10	9	9	8	5	14	30	25	19	10
1910	10	7	6	11	7	9	10	3	25	14	9	15
1911	20	25	13	12	10	10	13	14	30	21	25	58

TABLE XXIV.—*Enteric Fever Notifications, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality at several Age-Periods during 1911.*

	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Cases Notified ...	251	1	10	50	53	137	...
Deaths	31	...	...	3	6	22	...
Percentage Mortality	12·4	...	...	6·0	11·3	16·1	...

TABLE XXV.—*Diphtheria.—Percentage Mortality in Hospital and Home-treated Cases, 1911.*

	HOSPITAL TREATED.	HOME TREATED.	TOTAL.
Cases of Sickness	378	126	504
Deaths	27	24	51
Percentage Mortality	7·1	19·0	10·1

TABLE XXVI.—*Puerperal Fever. Cases of Sickness, Deaths, and Number of Births to each Death, 10 years, 1902 to 1911.*

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Notified Cases	37	38	32	38	54	42	43	51	32	43
Deaths	22	19	15	22	25	23	19	20	12	14
No. of Births to every Death from Puerperal Fever... ..	634	744	923	595	537	614	751	665	1055	902

TABLE XXVII.—*Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality during 10 years, 1901-1910 and 1911.*

DISEASE.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Average 1901 to 1910	1911
Tuberculous Phthisis and <i>Phthisis</i>	580	491	573	536	490	452	524	564	524	457	519	557
Tuberculous Meningitis	132	111	140	126	94	88	115	100	88	74	107	75
Abdominal Tuberculosis	105	91	101	87	79	68	63	73	51	59	78	57
Other forms of Tuberculosis	32	57	72	48	38	48	40	48	39	36	46	34
Total Deaths	849	750	886	797	701	656	742	785	702	626	750	723
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	2·07	1·81	2·11	1·88	1·64	1·52	1·70	1·78	1·57	1·39	1·81	1·59

TABLE XXVIII.—*Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality in the two Sexes, 1901-1911.*

DISEASE.	1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Tuberculous Phthisis and <i>Phthisis</i>	402	178	333	158	413	160	379	157	344	146	316	136	357	167	381	183	365	159	309	148	359
Tuberculous Meningitis	69	63	62	49	81	59	69	57	51	43	50	38	57	58	64	36	47	41	43	31	41
Abdominal Tuberculosis	50	55	56	35	51	50	48	39	44	35	36	32	32	31	38	35	25	26	35	24	35
Other forms of Tuberculosis	19	13	34	23	35	37	26	22	24	14	25	23	21	19	23	25	22	17	23	13	20

TABLE XXIX.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE CITY.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.												NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, FROM EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.															
	At all Ages.	At Ages—YEARS.						NORTH.	SOUTH.	PARK.	BRIGHTSIDE WEST.	BRIGHTSIDE EAST.	ATTERCLIFFE.	ECCLESALL NORTH.	ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL.	ECCLESALL SOUTH.	BROOMHALL.	SHARROW.	NORTON.	HILLSBRO.	NORTH.	SOUTH.	PARK.	BRIGHTSIDE WEST.	BRIGHTSIDE EAST.	ATTERCLIFFE.	ECCLESALL NORTH.	ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL.	ECCLESALL SOUTH.	BROOMHALL.	SHARROW.	NORTON.	HILLSBRO.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.																											
Small Pox
Cholera
Diphtheria	...	504	16	157	240	58	31	2	32	30	9	51	40	61	59	71	52	18	24	27	30	28	26	6	44	37	48	48	42	31	14	14	16	23
Erysipelas	...	448	16	16	38	48	304	26	51	33	30	40	30	70	43	36	35	16	32	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	1382	15	396	834	84	53	...	96	46	42	117	121	176	146	146	167	60	81	123	61	86	41	32	100	114	151	124	127	135	54	66	105	58
Typhus Fever
Enteric Fever	...	251	1	10	50	53	137	...	31	17	19	28	14	33	30	25	10	11	14	10	9	28	8	15	25	10	25	27	21	6	9	12	10	9
Relapsing Fever
Continued Fever
Puerperal Fever	...	43	...	...	...	13	30	...	6	5	1	4	2	8	2	7	1	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	2632	49	579	1163	258	555	28	216	131	101	242	207	348	280	286	265	107	152	188	109	142	75	53	169	161	224	199	191	172	77	93	131	90

* Case treated at the Royal Infirmary.
† Case treated at the Royal Hospital.

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.												
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tolls.	M.	F.	Totls.									
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, &c.—Continued.																																																			
68. Other forms of mental alienation	37	11	26				
69. Epilepsy	34	20	14	1				
70. Convulsions (non-puerperal 5 years and over)—																																																			
A. Epileptiform convulsions		
B. Others included und. 70	1	1			
71. Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years)—																																																			
A. Convulsions, with teething	12	6	6	3	3	3	3			
B. Other infantile convulsions	97	58	39	53	34	3	1	...	3	1	1	1			
72. Chorea	1	...	1		
73. Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis—																																																			
A. Hysteria, Neuralgia, Sciatica	1	1		
B. Neuritis	9	2	7		
74. Other diseases of the nervous system—																																																			
A. Idiocy, Imbecility	2	2	...	1		
B. Cretinism	1	...	1		
C. Cerebral tumour	9	6	3	
D. Other diseases included under 74	6	3	3	
75. Diseases of the eyes and annexa
76. A. Mastoid disease	1	1	
B. Other diseases of the ears	9	5	4	2	2	
Totals—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense	704	362	342	76	44	10	8	6	6	3	4	2	5	97	67	164	7	8	7	2	7	5	4	4	11	10	31	25	37	44	70	66	66	65	23	40	2	6	265	275	540										

[illegible]

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.						
	Totals.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.						
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Continued.																																													
110. Other diseases of the intestines	5	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	
111. Acute yellow atrophy of liver	1	...	1	
112. Hydatid of liver	
113. Cirrhosis of liver—																																													
A. Cirrhosis of liver (not returned as alcoholic)	52	22	30	1	1	...	1
B. Cirrhosis of liver (returned as alcoholic)	4	3	1	
C. Diseases formerly classed to "Other diseases of liver and gall bladder"	1	...	1	1	...	1	
114. Biliary calculi	9	1	8
115. Other diseases of the liver	9	8	1	1	1	...	1
116. Diseases of the spleen—																																													
A. Infarction of spleen
B. Other diseases of spleen	2	2
117. Peritonitis (cause unstated)	7	3	4	1	1	...	1
118. Other diseases of the digestive system—																																													
A. Abdominal abscess, subphrenic abscess	1	...	1
B. Other diseases included under 118	4	3	1	1	...	1
Totals—Diseases of the Digestive system	809	451	358	271	177	53	52	10	6	6	2	3	2	343	239	582	5	4	4	7	5	5	3	5	12	6	16	12	16	30	22	21	19	13	6	13	...	3	108	119	227				

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.									
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.									
VI. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																																														
119. Acute nephritis ...	28	14	14	1	...	3	3	2	4	5	9	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	1	3	10	9	19						
120. Bright's disease— A. Bright's disease as in 1901 list ... B. Nephritis (unqualified, 10 years and over, and Uræmia) ...	128	77	51	1	1	1	1			
121. Chyluria ...	31	19	12	1	...	2			
122. Other diseases of kidney and annexa— A. Abscess of kidney ... B. Cystic disease ... C. Suppression of urine ... D. Other diseases included under 122		
123. Calculi of the urinary passages ...	7	6	1		
124. Diseases of the bladder ...	16	14	2		
125. Diseases of the urethra, Urinary abscess, etc.— A. Perineal abscess ... B. Other diseases of urethra, etc.	2	1	1	
126. Diseases of the prostate ...	7	7		
127. Non-venereal diseases of male genital organs ...	12	12		
128. Uterine hæmorrhage (non- puerperal)— A. Menorrhagia ... B. Other uterine hæmorrhage
129. Uterine tumour (non- cancerous) ...	3	...	3

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.										
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totls.									
NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM & ANNEXA.— <i>Con.</i>																																																	
130. Other diseases of the uterus—																																																	
A. Disorders of menstruation (except menorrhagia)...		
B. Other diseases included under 130 ...	3	...	3		
131. Ovarian cyst, tumour (non-cancerous) ...	2	...	2		
132. Other diseases of the female genital organs—																																																	
A. Diseases of ovary (excluding ovarian tumour)		
B. Other diseases of female genital organs ...	1	...	1		
133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast (non-cancerous)	2	1	1	1	1	
Totals—Non-venercal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ...	246	151	95	2	1	3	3	3	...	1	2	5	7	12	4	2	1	...	3	2	4	3	5	6	15	13	24	26	44	19	40	12	5	4	1	1	146	88	234							
VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.																																																	
134. Accidents of pregnancy—																																																	
A. Abortion ...	3	...	3	
B. Hæmorrhage of pregnancy ...	2	...	2	
C. Uncontrollable vomiting
D. Ectopic gestation
E. Other accidents of pregnancy ...	1	...	1	

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

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TABLE XXX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.					
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totls.				
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.																																												
142. A. Senile gangrene	14	9	5																																									
B. C. D. Gangrene, other types—																																												
B. Noma, gangrene of mouth																																												
C. Noma pudendi																																												
D. Other gangrene	1		1																																									
143. Carbuncle, Boil	1	1																																										
144. Phlegmon, Acute abscess—																																												
A. Phlegmon	8	5	3	1		1								2	2																													
B. Acute abscess	2	2		1				1						2																														
145. Diseases of the integumentary system—																																												
A. Ulcer, Bedsore	4		4					1						1																														
B. Eczema	2		2					1						2																														
C. Pemphigus	2	1	1	1										1																														
D. Other diseases of integumentary system	2	2		1										1																														
Totals—Diseases of the skin and of the Cellular Tissue	36	20	16	4	2	1	2	1						6	4	10																												
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—																																												
146. Diseases of the bones	7	3	4					1						2	2																													
147. Diseases of the joints																																												
148. Amputations																																												
149. Other diseases of locomotor system																																												
Totals—Diseases of the Bones & of the Organs of Locomotion...	7	3	4					1						2	2																													

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.			
XII. OLD AGE.																																							
154. Old Age—																																							
A. Senile dementia	...	12	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Senile decay	...	296	128	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals—Old age	...	308	130	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																																							
155. Suicide by poison...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156. Suicide by asphyxia
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	...	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158. Suicide by drowning	...	11	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159. Suicide by firearms	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	...	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161. Suicide by jumping from high place	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162. Suicide by crushing	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163. Other suicides	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164. Poisoning by food	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165. Other acute poisonings	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166. Conflagration
167. Burns (conflagration excepted)	...	49	23	26	1	1	3	4	5	2	2	3	1	3	12	13	25	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.												
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.										
AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.—Contd.																																																			
168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) ...	27	13	14	13	14	13	14	27						
169. Accidental drowning ...	19	16	3	2	4	1	5						
170. Injury by firearms					
171. Injury by cutting or piercing instruments				
172. Injury by fall ...	41	27	14	3	1	4				
173. Injury in mines and quarries ...	5	5				
174. Injury by machines ...	4	4				
175. Injury by other crushing (vehicles, railways, land-slides, etc.) ...	32	26	6	1	3	...	3				
176. Injury by animals			
177. Starvation ...	1	...	1			
178. Excessive cold		
179. Effects of heat ...	1	1		
180. Lightning		
181. Electricity (lightning excepted)	
182. Homicide by firearms	
183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments
184. Homicide by other means ...	1	...	1	
185. Fractures (cause not specified) ...	2	1	1	
186. Other violence ...	11	8	3	1	1	1	1	2	
Totals—Affections produced by External Causes ...	241	159	82	15	17	7	5	7	3	3	4	4	3	36	32	68	11	6	4	2	6	...	9	3	14	6	22	7	25	5	19	7	9	5	4	8	...	1	123	50	173										

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
XIV. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
187. Dropsy	4	...	4</

TABLE XXXI.—*Meteorology at Sheffield during 1911.*

Week Ending.	Mean Barometer Corrected.	MEAN DAILY SUNSHINE.				MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.								Total Rainfall for the Week (in inches)
		Weston Park.	Attercliffe.	High Hazels.	Lodge Moor.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Humidity	Grass Minimum	Soil 1 Foot	Soil 4 Feet.	Air Maximum (Shade)	Air Minimum (Shade)	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.									
Jan. 7 ...	30·087	0 41	0 3	0 18	0 42	37·0	35·7	88%	31·3	37·9	43·1	40·6	34·1	0·655
14 ...	30·158	1 24	0 10	0 30	1 14	38·6	37·3	88%	30·8	38·2	42·2	43·8	35·2	0·437
21 ...	30·537	1 46	0 8	0 55	3 10	37·0	35·6	88%	27·3	37·0	41·8	42·9	33·2	—
28 ...	30·303	1 0	0 51	1 35	1 3	43·2	41·3	86%	24·9	38·0	41·1	47·4	39·5	0·160
Feb. 4 ...	30·620	1 42	1 13	1 47	2 19	34·7	32·9	79%	25·5	36·9	41·1	39·5	31·6	—
11 ...	30·445	1 16	0 46	1 1	1 35	35·1	32·8	78%	28·9	36·1	40·4	40·2	33·0	—
18 ...	30·173	2 42	1 19	1 59	1 52	43·8	41·0	80%	34·7	38·0	40·0	48·8	40·2	1·113
25 ...	29·518	3 31	2 4	2 47	1 55	42·4	39·9	81%	35·5	40·4	40·5	40·9	38·1	1·471
Mar. 4 ...	29·904	3 37	2 46	3 41	3 5	46·1	43·1	79%	37·3	41·5	41·2	50·3	40·0	0·537
11 ...	30·007	3 53	2 55	3 29	3 24	40·3	37·6	80%	31·3	40·7	41·8	46·2	35·9	0·075
18 ...	29·676	2 0	1 22	1 26	2 15	37·3	35·5	85%	29·4	38·8	41·8	42·2	33·3	0·365
25 ...	30·047	1 16	1 13	1 45	0 52	38·5	36·8	86%	34·5	38·7	41·2	42·7	35·1	0·064
April 1 ...	29·979	3 5	2 49	3 32	3 8	40·0	38·4	88%	34·6	40·0	41·0	44·0	35·9	0·513
8 ...	30·250	2 14	2 23	3 1	1 33	36·8	35·3	86%	29·4	39·1	41·2	41·9	32·1	0·089
15 ...	30·289	5 36	4 14	5 20	5 49	45·8	41·5	71%	32·3	40·6	41·1	53·2	37·9	0·024
22 ...	29·776	4 38	3 32	4 3	3 13	50·6	46·8	75%	40·3	45·7	42·0	56·2	44·1	0·330
29 ...	29·635	4 37	3 35	3 49	3 50	48·6	45·6	80%	39·6	47·5	43·6	54·4	43·7	0·936
May 6 ...	29·863	6 9	4 11	5 22	5 46	50·8	45·9	69%	35·6	47·2	44·8	55·3	42·0	0·110
13 ...	29·996	4 43	4 11	5 21	5 5	54·8	51·5	79%	41·6	51·0	45·7	63·6	46·5	0·030
20 ...	29·942	2 2	1 19	2 13	2 13	53·1	50·0	81%	45·6	53·1	47·3	60·6	48·6	0·340
27 ...	30·014	6 3	5 6	6 5	6 2	58·7	53·1	68%	44·1	53·8	48·5	65·1	49·0	0·148
June 3 ...	30·154	9 57	9 34	11 2	10 31	62·2	56·7	70%	46·6	57·4	50·0	70·8	50·6	0·110
10 ...	30·250	8 38	8 22	9 2	9 11	63·6	57·0	66%	45·0	58·8	51·5	71·5	50·0	0·055
17 ...	29·984	6 54	5 59	6 41	6 31	56·3	49·9	63%	38·6	55·9	52·4	62·0	44·7	0·505
24 ...	29·652	5 1	3 45	4 44	4 1	59·2	54·5	75%	49·4	57·5	52·5	64·5	52·3	1·415
July 1 ...	29·860	5 41	4 25	4 37	4 36	55·1	51·2	76%	47·2	53·3	53·0	62·5	50·2	0·185
8 ...	30·245	10 26	8 3	9 37	10 13	65·7	57·9	62%	46·2	59·2	53·5	73·3	52·5	0·050
15 ...	30·481	10 54	9 59	11 8	11 10	64·7	55·8	58%	45·4	61·8	54·6	73·9	51·3	0·012
22 ...	29·989	6 26	5 34	6 0	5 18	63·4	58·1	72%	53·3	61·7	55·6	71·3	57·5	0·064
29 ...	29·998	9 32	7 44	8 37	9 3	69·0	61·2	62%	48·7	74·1	56·4	78·4	55·6	0·020
Aug. 5 ...	29·940	7 28	6 47	7 32	7 13	67·8	61·6	68%	52·4	64·7	57·5	77·0	57·6	0·200
12 ...	30·095	8 54	8 19	9 3	9 6	68·0	62·5	72%	54·7	64·0	58·1	78·1	57·9	0·140
19 ...	30·122	9 1	8 11	9 15	8 40	64·3	59·8	75%	50·4	63·9	58·6	75·1	55·4	0·010
26 ...	29·785	3 48	2 49	3 48	2 47	61·3	58·8	86%	52·5	61·8	58·8	68·3	55·6	0·583
Sept. 2 ...	30·025	6 59	6 6	6 11	6 36	64·2	59·2	73%	49·3	60·9	58·6	71·3	54·5	0·797
9 ...	30·189	7 14	6 21	7 23	7 9	62·9	57·9	73%	44·6	60·9	58·2	74·1	51·5	0·126
16 ...	30·123	5 0	4 23	4 58	4 44	56·4	52·9	81%	43·6	58·5	57·9	64·3	49·6	0·688
23 ...	29·852	5 19	4 20	5 6	4 49	55·8	52·1	77%	39·1	55·6	57·0	61·7	45·6	0·632
30 ...	30·005	4 24	3 37	4 11	3 34	63·9	49·8	75%	40·0	54·4	55·9	58·3	47·1	0·670
Oct. 7 ...	30·092	2 26	1 22	2 19	2 6	48·5	45·9	82%	38·9	50·3	54·7	53·5	42·9	0·368
14 ...	30·261	1 52	1 25	3 5	2 52	47·2	45·7	89%	36·7	49·6	53·4	54·8	42·9	0·020
21 ...	30·049	0 10	0 8	0 25	0 6	51·2	50·6	95%	48·1	50·7	52·3	55·6	49·5	0·445
28 ...	29·304	2 2	1 13	2 1	1 51	45·9	44·5	89%	37·9	48·9	52·0	50·3	42·0	0·553
Nov. 4 ...	29·882	2 29	1 23	2 28	2 2	47·0	44·7	84%	35·9	45·8	50·8	51·9	41·6	1·465
11 ...	29·559	4 31	2 53	4 4	3 43	46·4	39·6	82%	34·0	44·5	49·8	48·7	38·4	1·612
18 ...	29·289	1 20	0 25	0 55	0 46	45·9	44·7	90%	37·1	44·1	49·9	50·7	41·8	0·921
25 ...	29·175	1 17	0 52	1 12	1 19	38·8	36·9	83%	32·2	41·7	47·7	42·6	35·8	0·354
Dec. 2 ...	30·072	1 8	0 26	0 51	1 32	40·1	39·3	93%	33·1	40·6	46·5	44·6	37·1	0·448
9 ...	29·646	3 11	1 3	2 58	3 34	39·0	38·0	91%	29·1	40·4	45·7	43·8	35·3	1·349
16 ...	29·418	2 7	1 8	2 21	1 39	41·4	40·4	92%	32·5	39·7	44·7	46·9	37·9	2·071
23 ...	27·590	0 49	0 37	0 47	0 50	45·0	43·5	79%	35·9	42·1	44·2	47·7	41·5	0·929
30 ...	29·773	0 50	0 41	0 49	0 39	44·4	43·3	93%	35·5	40·6	44·6	47·4	39·3	0·967

Sanitary Administration.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890-1909.

1,519 dwelling-houses were inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

369 of such dwelling-houses were considered on inspection to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and with respect to these representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.

Closing Orders were made and served in respect of 60 houses.

Of the 60 dwelling-houses with regard to which Closing Orders were made :—

(*a*) 15 have been put into a fit state for human habitation, and the Closing Orders made with respect to them have been revoked ; (*b*) 19 have been demolished ; (*c*) 3 have been converted into workshops ; and (*d*) 23 are still closed.

The following statement shows how the remaining 1,459 houses were dealt with. The total of 1,459, includes 309 of the 369 houses which were dealt with after representations had been made to the Local Authority, and also the larger number which were dealt with without the necessity of making representations :—

(*a*) 934 were renovated ; (*b*) 23 were closed voluntarily ; (*c*) 56 were demolished ; (*d*) in the case of 206 work was in progress at the end of the year ; (*e*) 10 were converted into workshops ; and (*f*) 230 were houses with regard to which negotiations were in progress at the end of the year.

The general character of the defects found to exist was :—

Absence of efficient ventilation in back-to-back houses ; insufficient lighting ; damp walls and ceilings ; defective and perished plaster ; defective roofs ; unsanitary out-buildings ; water supply by means of stand-pipes in yards ; and defective paving.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES INTO WATER-CLOSETS.

During the year 1,742 privies were converted, and 141 additional water-closets provided ; the corresponding figures for 1910 being 1,955 and 226 respectively. Full particulars with regard to the work will be found in Table XXXV.

The work done under the supervision of this sub-department represents an expenditure during the year 1911 of about £24,500, of which the Corporation's share amounted to £6,724.

The decline in the number of privies converted, as compared with the years 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1910, is due largely to the fact that a smaller number of plans was submitted by owners. The number of conversions for which the Corporation staff prepared the plans was 833 in 1911, as compared with 920 in 1910, 842 in 1909, and 751 in 1908. On the other hand, the number of conversions for which plans were submitted by owners was 909 in 1911, as compared with 1,035 in 1910, 868 in 1909, and 1,331 in 1908.

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

836 new cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung were brought to the notice of the Health Department during the year.

In 22 of these cases no notification was received during the lifetime of the patient. In the case of 11 the medical attendant undertook to give the necessary instructions with regard to the precautions to be taken to avoid the spread of infection.

1,822 periodical visits were paid to cases by the Inspectors, and additional visits to premises were paid as follows :—

For further investigation	...	...	...	...	...	591
With regard to cleansing of premises	...	...	...	...	...	220
For disinfection after death	...	...	...	...	...	319
With regard to the admission of patients to the Corporation						
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	205

The number of rooms sprayed with disinfectant was 5,155. This number includes the rooms of 932 houses in the case of which every room was sprayed. Every part of a house is disinfected after the removal or death of a patient.

34 reports were made to the Inspectors of Nuisances with regard to defects, and 5 reports were made to the Cleansing Superintendent.

In 169 cases reports were made to the Workshops Inspector, in order that enquiries might be made with regard to conditions of work, etc.

At the end of the year the number of cases on the books was 1809. Of these about 150 were in the Firvale or Ecclesall Union Hospitals, and about 100 were living in Common Lodging Houses.

Owing to removals, the Consumptives are lost sight of from time to time. At the end of the year about 200 were in this position. The total number of known removals taking place during the year was 390. At the end of the year there were 1,346 cases requiring constant visiting, and these are distributed in the Registration Districts as follows :—

North	...	...	...	192	South	...	...	92
Park	...	...	...	64	Brightside West	...	...	122
Brightside East	...	...	...	104	Ecclesall North	...	...	153
Attercliffe	...	...	...	141	Ecclesall West Central	...	...	128
Broomhall	...	...	...	80	Ecclesall South	...	...	85
Sharrow	...	...	...	68	Norton	...	...	53
Hillsbro'	...	...	...	64				

34 cases were known to have left the City during the year, two of whom removed to Canada and five to Australia.

152 males were admitted to Commonside Hospital during the year, and 84 females to Crimicar Lane Hospital. 44 males, selected from those treated at Commonside Hospital, were sent to Withernsea Sanatorium by the Corporation, as being suitable for more prolonged treatment, and 16 cases were known to have received treatment in other Sanatoria.

All the work described above was carried out by the two male Tuberculosis Inspectors.

Most of the periodical revisiting of the Consumptives during the year was carried out by the Sheffield Queen Victoria District Nurses. Weekly reports were received from the District Nurses engaged in this work with regard to the following matters :—

- Rooms requiring disinfection.
- Cases wishing removal to Corporation Hospital.
- Cases which ought to be removed to Workhouse Hospitals.
- Cases removed to Workhouse Hospitals.
- Cases removed to other addresses (giving new address).
- Cases died.
- Cases in overcrowded houses.
- Cases in dirty houses.
- Failure to comply with instructions (stating particulars) with regard to sputum flask, expectoration, open window, etc.
- Other occupants of houses showing symptoms.

The number of visits paid by the Queen Victoria Nurses to Consumptives during the year was 4,517, averaging 87 per week.

At the end of the Corporation financial year in March 1912, a change was made in the system and the work of visiting the Consumptives was transferred to the Sub-Department of the Women Inspectors.

CANAL, BOATS ACTS.

The number of inspections of boats made during the year was 520.

In 488 cases the boats were found to be in compliance with the Regulations, and in good order.

In 36 cases infringements were found, affecting 32 boats. The nature of the infringements was as follows :—

Absence of Certificate, and Certificate not identifying owner	...	...	20 cases.
Want of marking, lettering or numbering	...	...	12 cases.
Want of painting	...	...	2 cases.
Want of repairs	...	...	2 cases.

No cases of infectious disease were notified on any of the boats during the year.

The number of boats on the Sheffield Register on December 31st, 1911 was 75, of which 47 are believed to be in use.

The number of occupants of the boats visiting Sheffield during the year was 780 ; of these 388 were males over 14, 171 were females over 14, 113 were children between 5 and 13 years of age, and 108 were children under 5 years of age.

WOMEN INSPECTORS' WORK.

Table XXXII. shows the work done by the Women Inspectors during the year.

There were 3,392 more visits paid with regard to births than in 1910.

The attendances at the Baby Consultations again show an increase. Thus the attendances for the last four years have been as follows :—

1908	...	...	...	2,830	1910	...	...	...	...	6,971
1909	...	...	...	5,322	1911	...	...	...	...	7,181

In only one case were legal proceedings taken for neglect of children, but on several occasions the Women Inspectors gave evidence in support of proceedings taken by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

As in previous years the Women Inspectors co-operated with the School Medical Department. Thus there were 53 visits paid with regard to cases of neglect, ophthalmia, etc ; 147 visits were paid with regard to other complaints made by the School Medical Officer ; 14 cleansing notices were served as the outcome of school complaints ; and 8 visits were made by the Head Woman Inspector with the School Medical Officer on account of neglect cases.

The following Table gives a summary of the work :—

TABLE XXXII.

Visits to Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	2,632
Visits with regard to Births	...	...	...	...	...	36,592
Visits with regard to Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	28
Visits with regard to Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Visits with regard to School Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	200
Visits for other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	3,957
Cases reported to the N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	...	...	...	102
Cases reported to the S.Q.V.D. Nursing Association	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cases reported to the City Guild of Help	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisance Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	143
Reports to District Sanitary Inspectors and to other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	684
New Houses-let-in-Lodgings registered	...	...	...	...	...	8
Prosecutions for overcrowding and uncleanness <i>re</i> Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prosecutions for neglect of children	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices served for contravention of Houses-let-in-lodgings By-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	3
Children recommended for and subsequently sent to Country Holiday Society's Homes	...	...	...	...	...	16
Cases reported to the Guardians under Part I. of the Children Act	...	...	...	...	...	2

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

At the end of the year there were 90 midwives on the roll, as compared with 96 at the end of 1910, the difference being accounted for by various removals and one death. Of the 90 midwives on the roll, 36 were certified by examination. Twelve of the certified midwives were living in institutions and 18 others were not in practice, so that the number of midwives actually practising on their own account was 60.

Of the 60 practising midwives, 21 were midwives certified by examination, 5 were midwives who had had twelve months training at a lying-in hospital but had not sat for any examination, and 34 were untrained midwives who were in bona-fide practice as such at the time of the passing of the Act.

There were 246 visits of supervision paid to the midwives during the year.

There were 44 special visits paid during the year with regard to cases of Puerperal Fever, and 175 burial certificates were given for still-born babies in cases where a midwife was in attendance at the confinement.

According to the Rules of the Central Midwives Board notifications have to be sent by midwives under certain circumstances. 14 notifications were received as to the death of the child; 196 notifications of still-births were received, 81 having reference to full-term births and 115 to premature births; and 544 notifications were received that the midwife had been obliged to send for medical help.

The reasons for sending for medical help, as far as can be ascertained, were as follows :—

- (1) Abnormal presentations, 47, viz. :—Funis, 3; Transverse, 13; Face, 5; Shoulder, hand, or arm, 5; Breech, 7; Foot, 2; Right Occipito Posterior, 12.
- (2) Causes affecting the child, 149, viz. :—Debility, 20; Asphyxiation, 7; Prematurity, 34; Cleft Palate, 1; Spina Bifida, 3; Convulsions, 15; Ophthalmia, 37; Jaundice, 2; Miscellaneous, 30.
- (3) Causes affecting the mother, 348, viz. :—Placenta Prævia, 7; Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, 16; Post-partum Hæmorrhage, 26; Uterine Inertia, Contracted pelvis, and Undilated Os, 130; Adherent placenta, 38; Adherent membranes, 6; Laceration of Perineum, 28; Rise of temperature, 43; Eclampsia, 7; Miscellaneous, 47.

42 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year. 12 of these cases were attended by midwives; 15 were attended by medical men; 7 were due to abortions and were unattended; 3 were attended by a medical man and a midwife; 4 cases occurred in connection with the practice of the Jessop Lying-in Hospital, 2 inside the Hospital and 2 outside; and one case was said to be due to an illegal operation.

The Head Woman Inspector reports that the midwives co-operate with her department in encouraging breast feeding on the part of the mothers.

A fair number of babies are brought to the Consultations in the case of whom we find the mothers might have been able to breast-feed, had the importance of breast-feeding been brought before them at the time when the child was born. It not unfrequently happens that a mother who has previously failed in this respect, at a subsequent pregnancy owing to better knowledge and instruction has been able to breast-feed.

The practice of the “handy woman” seems now to be almost a thing of the past in Sheffield.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

Proceedings were taken in 5 cases as follows :—3 against Steel Manufacturers, and 2 against Haulage Contractors. The results of the proceedings were as follows :—In 1 case an order and costs; in 2 cases, £5 and costs; in 1 case, £1; in 1 case, 10s.

In 1904 a system was started at the request of the Sheffield Manufacturers' Association, of serving informal intimation notices immediately after the excessive emission of smoke was noticed, with the object of enabling the manufacturer to deal with the matter at once.

The number of intimation notices served year by year since has been as follows :—
1904, 123; 1905, 394; 1906, 395; 1907, 351; 1908, 278; 1909, 220; 1910, 146; 1911, 181.

This practice has been an advantage in getting the smoke nuisance attended to more promptly, and in reducing the number of prosecutions.

In addition to these informal intimation notices, the practice of the Smoke Inspectors calling at the works and conferring with those in charge with regard to the cause of excessive emissions of smoke has also led to a better state of things.

The usual Tables are given on page 47.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

There was an increase of 40 in the number of Registered Workshops for the year 1911.

The new workshops include the following:—1 bakehouse; 14 tailors' and dressmakers' shops; 6 metalworkers' shops; 6 woodworkers' shops; and 2 hand laundries. The remainder are chiefly those of boot repairers.

The work done in answer to notices is shown in the tabular statement. There was in addition a considerable amount of work carried out as the result of interviews without statutory notices having to be served. In this manner 16 additional water-closets were provided, 19 pedestal closets were substituted for trough closets and in 11 cases the drains were reconstructed.

43 firms were summoned for not sending in lists of outworkers as required by Section 107 of the Factory & Workshops Act, 1901, and penalties amounting to £8 15s. were imposed.

The number of firms against which proceedings were taken in 1910 was 19. The total number of lists of outworkers sent in during the year was 26 more than in 1910.

163 visits were paid to factories where notified consumptives were employed for the purpose of giving advice as to the necessary precautions to be adopted to prevent the spread of infection to the other employees. 11 reports were sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories respecting the working conditions found on the occasion of such visits.

The total number of visits paid during the year was as follows:—

Visits to Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
„ Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,672
„ Work-places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ Homeworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Total visits ...								<u>2,351</u>

The usual report was prepared for the Home Office and is given on pages 48, 49 and 50.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following list gives the number of premises and the visits paid:—

	PREMISES.					VISITS PAID.
Blood Driers	1	14
Bone Crushers	2	42
Fellmongers	1	17
Hide and Skin Markets	2	73
Horn Sloughers	1	37
Grease Manufacturers	1	13
Gut Cleaners	4	73
Tallow Melters	1	15
Tripe Dressers	23	221

Four tripe boiling places have not been used for tripe boiling purposes—two of them for upwards of six years, one for three years, and the fourth for two years.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

According to the Town Improvement Clauses Act of 1847, every existing slaughterhouse had to be registered. The earliest register which the Corporation possesses is dated 1865, and contains entries of 38 slaughterhouses which are still in existence. In addition to these, there are 10 private slaughterhouses which the owners claim to have been registered, but of which there is no evidence of registration. There are also nominally 35 slaughterhouses belonging to the Corporation, of which 32 are let.

The following list shows the number of slaughterhouses in the City at December 31st, 1911 :—

No. of slaughterhouses belonging to the Corporation and in use previous to 1865 ...	35
No. of slaughterhouses in use previous to 1865, of which there is no evidence of registration	10
No. of slaughterhouses on the Register drawn up in 1865 under the Town Improvement Act 1847	37
No. of slaughterhouses licensed under the Public Health Act 1875	19
No. of slaughterhouses licensed annually under the Sheffield Corporation Act 1890	75
No. of horse slaughterhouses licensed	1
Total No. of slaughterhouses on the register...	177

No. of Visits to Slaughterhouses	2,779
No. of Visits to Market Places and Shambles	1,860
No. of Visits to Shops and Stores	1,364

During the year six changes of occupation of slaughterhouses took place.

One slaughterhouse registered under the Town Improvement Act, 1847, was acquired and pulled down by the Corporation for street improvements.

Owing to the death or removal of the licensee, four slaughterhouses licensed under the Public Health Act 1875 were improved, annual licences under the local Act of 1890 being granted to the new occupiers.

Six slaughterhouses in the above list have not been used for slaughtering purposes—four for eleven years, one for five years, and the other for upwards of two years.

GENERAL, SANITARY WORK.

TABLE XXXIII.—*Summary of Work done by Inspectors of Nuisances during 1911.*

Details of Work Done.	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 2a District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District.	TOTALS.
(a) Visits to Premises on account of Nuisances, &c.	2,872	4,559	1,421	6,419	5,658	5,608	26,537
(b) Visits to Premises where Work was in Progress	2,771	4,209	1,156	4,632	3,213	4,044	20,025
(c) Visits to Premises where Zymotic Disease had occurred	373	499	268	532	621	956	3,249
(d) Visits to Dairy Farms ...	5	4	12	6	—	4	31
(e) Visits to Milk Shops ...	127	339	75	135	509	776	1,961
(f) Visits to Premises for Disinfection	213	344	134	351	355	536	1,933
(g) Visits for the purpose of applying Smoke Tests...	393	241	66	262	243	224	1,429
(h) Visits for the purpose of applying Water Tests	442	857	148	506	535	477	2,965
(i) Visits for the purpose of applying other Tests	103	131	23	257	37	152	703
(j) Number of Nuisances abated	466	679	208	1,270	1,402	691	4,716

TABLE XXXIV.—*Disinfecting Station. Summary of Work during 1911.*

Number of Articles.	Description.	Number of Articles.	Description.	Remarks.
2,801	Beds	5,283	Pillows	These articles were brought in from 2,282 private houses, and from 432 public institution cases.
706	Bed Hangings	4,743	Pillow Cases	
2,464	Bed Slips	3,332	Sheets	
4,070	Blankets	929	Carpets	
3,009	Bolsters	2,159	Articles of Men's Clothing	
2,666	Bolster Cases	1,465	„ Women's „	
3,167	Counterpanes	2,458	„ Childrens' „	
2,490	Mattresses	4,812	Various Articles	

TABLE XXXV.—Conversion of Privies into Water Closets.

Year.	Number of Notices Served to Convert.	Number of Notices to provide Additional Accommodation.	Number of Premises where Work has been Completed.	Number of Houses Involved.	Number of Workshops Involved.	Number of Privies Converted by Owners and by the Corporation.	Number of Additional Water Closets erected by Owners and by the Corporation.	Cost of Conversions executed by the Corporation.	Cost of Additional Closets erected by the Corporation.	Amount paid by Corporation either as 1rd cost or in lieu of 1rd cost of Conversions.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890-1891	18	8	14	26	...	13	3	...	...	37 11 6
1892	40	35	28	264	4	37	15	570 8 0	...	313 1 4
1893	49	40	36	264	12	119	44	810 15 11	...	397 5 3
1894	74	21	56	365	7	115	59	1,363 2 11	...	601 11 8
1895	38	38	29	220	4	99	35	581 3 5	...	273 14 5
1896	93	47	28	200	2	141	59	629 15 6	...	272 1 6
1897	123	100	80	769	...	266	110	2,778 19 2	1,228 11 8	1,161 16 6
1898	151	93	114	1,627	41	349	200	3,427 8 0	1,486 14 0	1,365 11 0
1899	286	167	146	1,298	75	456	238	4,293 6 0	1,918 5 0	1,736 12 0
1900	270	141	211	1,750	70	651	291	6,005 13 11	2,569 8 10	2,544 9 11
1901	284	167	207	1,672	163	654	244	6,940 11 2	1,869 17 6	2,748 7 10
1902	565	167	279	2,181	97	918	262	7,846 0 0	2,235 0 8	3,474 8 7
1903	452	154	451	2,994	104	1,329	339	11,001 19 6	2,811 8 10	5,063 9 11
1904	676	182	496	3,282	89	1,547	319	9,832 9 4	2,119 19 3	5,510 3 8
1905	708	233	638	4,034	79	1,947	390	12,749 0 11	2,429 16 6	6,892 16 5
1906	950	211	710	4,445	100	2,313	422	11,499 5 4	2,212 0 2	7,923 4 6
1907	880	378	751	4,530	95	2,296	403	11,593 10 11	2,118 1 5	8,057 5 9
1908	908	238	688	3,952	59	2,082	302	10,743 7 0	1,615 6 3	7,706 12 3
1909	744	145	559	3,009	26	1,710	195	11,769 0 4	1,208 0 1	6,454 3 4
1910	482	69	607	3,294	59	1,955	226	12,532 17 7	1,334 5 2	7,295 2 11
1911	569	78	557	2,453	11	1,742	141	11,966 12 4	830 16 10	6,533 14 0

TABLE XXXVI.—*Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.*

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	582	18	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	1,672	44	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Table)	13	...	...
TOTAL	2,267	62	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	63	63	...	...
Want of ventilation	17	17	...	...
Overcrowding	8	8	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	36	36	...	...
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient... ..	10	8	...
	unsuitable or defective ...	30	28	...
	not separate for sexes ...	3	3	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	6	6	...	...
TOTAL	173	169	...	...

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS'					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.-		
	Lists.†	Outworkers.†		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con- tractors.	Work- men.		Con- tractors.	Work- men.
Wearing Apparel—						
(1) making, &c.	118	554	46	5	5	3
(2) cleaning and washing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household Linen ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, lace curtains and nets ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Curtains and furniture hangings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and upholstery	14	13	23	...	...	...
Electro-plate	182	3150	8	...	...	...
File making	140	34	3046	...	...	...
Brass and brass articles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur pulling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cables and chains ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchors and grapnels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cart gear ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, latches and keys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial flowers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nets, other than wire nets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sacks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper bags and boxes	2	...	3	...	...	...
Brush making ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea Picking ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather Sorting ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket making ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	456	3751	3126	6	5	4

† The figures in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses and Confectionery	288
Tailoring and Dressmaking	973
Metal Workers	878
Wood Workers	368
Hand Laundries	10
Restaurant Kitchens	61
Miscellaneous	398
Total number of workshops on Register	2,976

3.—HOME WORK.

[illegible]

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	14
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	88
Other... ..	11
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	2

TABLE XXXVII.—*Summary of Smoke Nuisance Proceedings, 1902-1911.*

Year.	Total Prosecutions.	Cases in which penalties imposed.	Cases in which orders made and costs imposed.	Cases withdrawn or dismissed.	Total penalties and costs imposed.			Average penalties and costs imposed.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1902	32	22	10	0	84	5	0	2	12	8
1903	22	13	6	3	42	9	6	2	4	8
1904	38	20	15	3	78	19	0	2	5	1
1905	56	34	21	1	105	12	6	1	18	5
1906	26	16	10	0	90	1	0	3	9	3
1907	55	33	20	2	108	13	0	2	1	0
1908	38	21	16	1	79	11	0	2	3	0
1909	25	9	13	3	68	16	0	3	2	7
1910	19	10	7	2	50	4	0	2	19	1
1911	5	4	1	0	11	12	6	2	6	6

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Details of Work done by Smoke Inspectors during 1911, and during the previous ten years. :—*

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of observations upon Chimneys of each one hour...	7198	7466	7663	7730	7813	7995	7611	7504	8441	8119	8542
Average number of minutes of Black Smoke per hour ...	2·7	3·2	3·1	3·1	3·0	2·9	3·2	2·9	2·4	2·4	2·2
Number of Notices served ...	105	132	114	168	142	131	96	80	58	49	65
Number of complaints received	28	41	40	48	58	34	56	52	56	77	66
Number of New Boilers put down	30	27	26	20	27	28	23	6	23	7	15
Number of Chimneys erected ...	9	12	7	7	11	20	16	3	7	8	9
Number of Chimneys raised ...	7	5	7	11	15	11	10	14	12	11	24
Appliances or Improvements introduced ...	12	17	22	27	17	34	37	17	23	24	17

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE XXXIX.—*Food and Drugs Samples purchased in pursuance of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, also the Number found to be Adulterated, during 1911 and the preceding nine years.*

ARTICLES PURCHASED FOR ANALYSIS.	1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911	
	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.
Milk	421	31	437	41	444	42	418	36	412	31	468	40	512	42	432	48	475	41	401	26
Butter Milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Butter	141	8	62	6	74	17	70	4	73	...	134	4	118	4	126	...	92	3	46	2
Margarine	4	...	7	...	11	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cream	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	24	5	6	...	18	5	10	2	7	...	17	...	22	...	23	...	19	...	19	...
Margarine Cheese ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard	7	...	8	...	2	...	13	...	44	...	42	...	28	...	29	...	37	...	17	1
Bread and Butter ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teacake and Butter ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whisky	44	8	32	7	50	12	62	13	60	10	44	2	19	3	20	...	48	7	21	1
Gin ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	45	2	33	...	5	2	8	1	26	7	17	2
Brandy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	2	...
Rum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	42	1	36	2	11	3	14	2	45	10	18	...
Honey	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	12	...	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chocolate	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jam	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vinegar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	20	13	...	...	...	...
Pepper	24	...	3	...	10	...	7	...	4	...	3	...	10	...	27	...	40	1	19	2
Mustard ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ground Ginger	7	...	12	...	8	...	10	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	11	...
Medicines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paregoric	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laudanum	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lint. of Camphor	16	1	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Com. Liq. Powder... ..	11	1	7	1	10	1	3	...	11	1	29	1	31	...	13	...	30	2	14	2
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	4	...	20	9	39	10	37	6	10	1	31	5	23	1	28	2	16	1	14	5
Friars Balsam ... ..	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camphorated Oil ... ..	...	...	...	...	22	2	41	3	10	...	30	1	26	1	32	...	31	...	12	...
Arrowroot ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tincture of Iodine... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	738	54	626	67	699	91	696	66	723	46	875	59	817	56	784	67	863	72	614	41
Perc'nt'ge of S'mpl's Adulterated	7.3		10.7		13.0		9.5		6.4		6.7		6.9		8.5		8.3		6.7	
Percentage of ditto for all England	8.7		7.9		8.5		8.2		9.3		8.1		8.5		7.5		8.2		8.7	

The figures given above do not correspond with those given in the Reports of the Local Government Board, because the samples certified by the City Analyst to be below the standard, but not certified to be adulterated, are not included in the columns "No. Adulterated."

TABLE XL.—*The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Results of Analyses, and proceedings taken in 1911.*

MILK ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased...	...	...	...	...	401
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	366
			"	"	found to be adulterated with water	...	...	14
			"	"	found to be deficient in fat	...	...	12
			"	"	found to contain a preservative	...	...	8
			"	"	found to be abnormal, or whose composition varied somewhat from the standard	...	...	1
			Fines imposed :—One £5, and 30s. costs; one, £5; two £3 3s. each; two, £3 each; two, £2, and 10s. costs each; one, £2, and 7s. costs; five £2 each; two, £1, and 17s. costs each; three £1 each; one 15s. 6d.; one, 7s.; one, 5s.; one 3s. 6d. Five cases were withdrawn on payment of costs, as follows :—£2 2s.; £1; 17s. 6d.; 17s. and 15s. 6d. Two cases were withdrawn. Four vendors of samples in which preservatives had been found were not proceeded against as the evidence was not strong enough. One vendor appealed to his cows against the street sample and two samples were taken direct : these were found genuine, and the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 2s. costs. One vendor was fined £2 for refusal to sell. One vendor was fined £1 for dirty condition of vessels; and another was fined 15s. for neglecting name and address on vessel.					
BUTTER ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	46
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	44
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	2
			Fines imposed :—One £2. One case was withdrawn; wholesale dealer to be prosecuted.					
LARD ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	17
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	16
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	1
CHEESE ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	19
MARGARINE ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	1
			Three vendors were cautioned by letter for having exposed for sale Margarine not properly labelled.					
WHISKY ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	21
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	20
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	1
			Fines imposed :—One, 10s., and 7s. costs.					
RUM ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	18
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	17
			One sample consisted of port wine.					
GIN ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	17
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	15
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	2
			Fines imposed :—One, 10s., and 7s. costs; and one 15s.					
BRANDY ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	2
CAMPHORATED OIL ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	12
COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	14
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	11
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	2
			"	"	found to be abnormal, or whose composition varied somewhat from the standard	...	...	1
SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	14
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	9
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	5
			Fines imposed :—One, 17s.; one, 15s.; one, 10s.; two cases withdrawn on payment of costs, 17s., and 16s. respectively.					
PEPPER ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	19
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	17
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	2
			Case withdrawn; wholesale dealer to be prosecuted.					
GROUND GINGER ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	11
MUSTARD ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	2

INFORMAL SAMPLES.—Four informal samples were taken as follows :—One each of Rice-flour, Pepper, Rum, and Butter. All were found to be genuine.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1911.

VETERINARY STAFF.

During the year there was a staff of three qualified Veterinary Surgeons, occupied as follows :— In the inspection of dairies and cowsheds in the city and examining the udders of cows in the city cowsheds, or in country cowsheds from which diseased or suspected milk has been sent into Sheffield ; in inspecting meat, meatshops and slaughterhouses ; in carrying out the veterinary and administrative work in connection with the Diseases of Animals Acts ; and in the veterinary supervision of the Corporation stud of horses.

TRAM AND OTHER ACCIDENTS.

Four cases of alleged damage to horses, due to tram accidents, have been investigated, and reports made on each to the General Manager of the Tramways. In connection with some of these cases repeated visits had to be made. Two cases were also investigated and reported upon for the Highway and Sewerage Department, and one for the Cleansing Department

HORSE AMBULANCE.

In connection with street accidents to animals a great necessity exists in Sheffield for the provision of a horse ambulance by means of which injured animals could be quickly and humanely removed from the streets. Owing to the absence of such a vehicle, injured animals, down in the street and unable to rise are not now assisted as quickly as they could otherwise be, and they consequently cause obstruction to the tramways and other traffic in the streets.

Considering the tendency to increase the slippery condition of street surfaces, owing to their construction with tar-macadam and other dust preventing materials, street accidents to horses appear likely to increase rather than diminish and consequently the necessity for a horse ambulance will be increased. If such could be provided, probably the best results would be obtained by placing it in charge of the Fire Brigade, who now so expeditiously deal with street accidents and other sudden complaints in human beings.

A previous application by the writer to the Watch Committee could not then be complied with ; possibly another application from the Health Committee would be more successful.

HIRED HORSES.

At the request of the Surveyor of Highways, four horses were examined as to their fitness for the work of this department. This was in consequence of their poor and worn condition. Three were reported fit (at the time) for work ; one quite unfit.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The particulars of the 85½ carcasses of beef condemned during 1911 as being affected with Tuberculosis were as follows :—Seven were beasts bought by the butchers as sound animals, which when killed were found to be affected with Tuberculosis ; 19 were the carcasses of cows whose milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli ; 59 were old worn-out cows. Particulars with regard to all carcasses condemned during the year will be found in the table which follows, but in addition the following were also condemned and destroyed :—

- (1) *Fresh Meat*.—55 beasts' offals ; 22 beasts' heads ; 7 beasts' hearts ; 188 beasts' lungs ; 58 beasts' livers ; 38 beasts' udders ; 17 pigs' offals ; all affected with Tuberculosis ; and 15 beasts' offals ; 2 beasts' heads ; 11 beasts' hearts ; 17 beasts' lungs ; 32 beasts' livers ; 9 beasts' udders ; 17 pigs' offals ; 9 pigs' heads ; 9 pigs' lungs ; 7 pigs' livers ; 2 sheeps' offals ; 60 sheeps' heads ; 65 sheeps' lungs ; 69 sheeps' livers ; 12 bags of offals ; 19 bags of tripe ; affected with other diseases or decomposing.

- (2) *Preserved Food*.—55 hams ; 2 cases of potted meat ; 5,181 tins of canned food.
 (3) *Frozen Meat*.—13 qrs. of beef, and 24 qrs. and 4 legs of mutton ; 2 cases of livers.
 (4) *Game, etc.*—55 hares, 12 dozen rooks ; 12 brace of grouse ; 1,164 couples of rabbits.
 (5) *Poultry*.—38½ couples of chickens ; 7 couples of chicks ; 2 geese.
 (6) *Fruit*.—25 cases of oranges ; 5 boxes of dates ; 18 pounds of blackberries.
 (7) *Vegetables*.—28 packages of cabbage ; 9 packages of mushrooms.

The total weight condemned during the year was 49 tons 1 cwt. of meat ; 17 tons 9 cwts. of fish ; and 1 ton 10 cwts. of fruit and vegetables. It should be pointed out that the latter figures do not include unsound fruit and vegetables dealt with at the Wholesale Market where it is the custom of wholesale dealers to sell questionable fruit, &c., to hawkers *subject to sorting*. This custom does not appear satisfactory from any standpoint and was reported to the Health Committee in September 1910. It still appears that the Markets Department should provide a room where this sorting could if necessary be done under supervision.

MEAT AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE PROSECUTIONS.

During the year five magistrate's orders were required for the condemnation and destruction of bad meat. Three prosecutions were ordered by the Health Committee one defendant being fined £20 including costs one £20 and costs and one £10 and costs.

One butcher who was suspected of having bad meat on his premises refused to allow his premises to be inspected and in consequence a search warrant had to be procured from a justice. The premises were then searched but no diseased meat was found.

One butcher was summoned and convicted for slaughtering on unlicensed premises a fine of £2 including costs being imposed.

A firm of butchers was summoned for having " blown veal " deposited for sale upon their premises and a fine of 10/- including costs was imposed.

TABLE XLI.—*Table showing the number of Carcases of Meat Condemned and Destroyed as being affected with Tuberculosis, and various other Diseases, and for other Causes, during 10 years 1902 to 1911.*

Year.	Number of Carcases of Meat condemned and destroyed affected with Tuberculosis.						Number of Carcases of Meat Condemned and destroyed affected with various other diseases and for other causes.					
	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Lamb.	Goat.	Beef.	Mutton	Pork.	Veal.	Lamb.	Goat.
1902	18	...	1	1	...	...	27¾	36½	12	76	64	...
1903	23	1	...	2	...	...	18½	31¾	7	64½	6	...
1904	25	...	1	1	...	...	24¾	57½	5	20	8	...
1905	22	1	1	1	...	...	31	39	10	43½	2	...
1906	42	...	...	1	...	...	37	35	2	36	4	2
1907	38	...	1	2	...	...	44	46	4	53	2	...
1908	46	...	2	1	...	...	48¼	49½	8	44	7	...
1909	58	...	1	1	...	...	42½	64	8	39	3	1
1910	57½	1	¼	1	...	...	29¼	55	6¼	47	3	...
1911	85¼	2	18	1	...	...	61¼	123	28	105	...	...
Totals ...	414¾	5	25¼	12	...	...	364¼	537¼	90¼	528	99	3

DAIRY INSPECTION.

In addition to examining the udders of the milking cows in the city cowsheds, the Veterinary Inspectors inspect the sanitary conditions of the cowsheds, dairies, and milk vessels, and take note of the cleanliness of the cows, also of the feeding and general management. In the case of poor samples of genuine milk found by chemical analysis, enquiries, sometimes of a protracted nature, are made into the principles and methods of feeding the cows, and friendly advice is given to assist the owners to improve the quality of the milk. During the year over 800 visits were made to dairy farms within the city. Two new cowsheds were built during the year, giving accommodation for 10 cows, also one new wash-house for sole use in connection with dairy work.

TUBERCULOSIS AND MILK.

The power of the Health Committee to deal with tubercular infection in milk is contained in the Tuberculous Milk Clauses of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1900, and in the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Amended Order of 1899. The latter only gives power over milk from cows housed in the city cowsheds; the former applies to milk sold within the city, whether produced by cows inside or outside the city.

In carrying out the executive work under these powers three kinds of samples of milk are taken: mixed, control and special. A *mixed sample* is one of country milk brought into the city by road or rail conveyance. A *control sample* is one taken to check the veterinary examination of the cows' udders when (1) in following up tuberculous mixed milks no cows can be found exhibiting signs of tuberculosis of the udder, or from the remaining cows in the herd after excluding cows with suspected udders from which special samples have been taken; (2) in city cowsheds when the cows examined approach twenty in number in any given shed, or where, owing to the cows being out at grass, it is impossible or inconvenient to examine them. A *special sample* is one taken from a cow showing some abnormal condition of the udder more or less indicative of tuberculosis.

During the year 358 samples of mixed milk coming into Sheffield by rail or road conveyances were taken for bacteriological examination, 34 of which, equal to 9·8 per cent., gave a positive result, whilst 323 were negative. One other mixed sample was also positive, but as it was a duplicate sample, it has not been counted.

In following up the 34 tuberculous samples, 47 visits were made to 39 farms, and the udders of 648 cows examined. At 21 of these farms 23 cows with tuberculous udders were found. At the remaining 18 farms no cows with tuberculous udders were found, and subsequent control samples of the mixed milk from these farms were proved negative by bacteriological examination. In most of these instances the farmers had sold cows off the farms during the period intervening between the taking of the tuberculous mixed sample and the date of the inspection. Five farms were visited because the milk sellers obtained part of their milk supplies from them.

The average number of cows found at the 39 farms from which tuberculous mixed samples were sent was 17, and if we allow that number for the 323 farms from which the negative mixed samples were sent, we have 5,491 cows, the milk from which was examined bacteriologically and proved negative. The total number of country cows examined, either clinically or (through their milk) bacteriologically, will thus total up to (648+5491) 6139, amongst which 23 cows with tuberculous udders were found, equal to a percentage of 0·37 only. If we take the percentage of 23 tuberculous udders amongst the 648 country cows clinically examined, the figures work out at 3·5 per cent.

Control Samples.—Altogether 128 control samples were taken, 41 representing 533 cows, being taken from country herds, and 87 representing 1,617 cows, from city herds.

Five of the country samples, equalling 12 per cent., and 9 of the city samples, equalling 10 per cent., were found to be tuberculous.

The number of cowshed premises inside the city is 219, and the number of cows housed in those premises is about 2,400. Allowing each cow to be in a city cowshed eight months, it follows that about 1,200 fresh cows must be added to that number, making 3,600 in the city cowsheds to be examined during the year. The number of inspections of city cows made during the year was 8,784, and 28 cows having tuberculous udders were discovered—equal to a percentage on 3,600 of 0·7. The number of visits made to the city farms was 705.

Including country cows examined 159 showed symptoms suspicious of Tuberculosis of the udder, and a sample of milk was taken from each of them for bacteriological examination. 50 proved positive, 109 giving negative results. One city cow was condemned on clinical examination alone, making a total of 51.

The 51 cows thus definitely proved to have tuberculous udders were disposed of as follows :— 7 were sold by the owners and were lost sight of ; and 44 were killed, the carcasses of 20 being passed as human food after the diseased parts had been first removed and destroyed, and 24 totally condemned and the carcasses destroyed at the destructor or knacker's yard.

One farmer was summoned before the Health Committee to show cause why an order should not be made (Section 135 of the Sheffield Corporation Act 1900) requiring him not to supply any milk from his dairy for consumption within the city. The Order is still in force.

Table XLII. gives a summary of the results obtained under the Tuberculous Milk Clauses since they were first put into force in 1901 :—

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1910.

ANTHRAX.

Nine suspected outbreaks of Anthrax were reported on premises in the city. The disease was found to exist in six cases, 8 animals being affected. In one instance the disease was discovered in the carcase of an animal slaughtered *in extremis* by the owner and sent into the killing shambles to be dressed by a butcher. The other seven animals affected died on premises in the city, and were notified either by the owner or his veterinary adviser. In two instances two animals died on the same premises, with an interval of only a few days between. All but two of the diseased animals were cattle, the other two being pigs. In connection with one case, the Health Committee ordered prosecutions against the owner and butcher, each defendant being convicted and fined £5 including costs. In the case followed by prosecution the carter who removed the carcase contracted the disease, fortunately without fatal results.

PARASITIC MANGE.

Forty-three suspected outbreaks of this disease in studs in the city were dealt with during the year. In 39 cases the existence of the disease was confirmed. Several were notified by members of the veterinary profession and by the inspectors of the Sheffield Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals. One hundred and thirteen horses were affected. All were isolated and medically treated until cured or slaughtered. Nine affected animals were destroyed. Two prosecutions were ordered for failing to isolate and notify, fines and costs amounting to £13 and £13 10s. respectively being imposed.

TABLE XLII.—*Summary of Results obtained under the Tuberculous Milk Clauses, Sheffield Corporation Act, 1900.*

Number of samples of milk bacteriologically examined for Tubercular infection—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Total.
Mixed Samples ...	—	28	66	89	68	115	175	251	184	336	358	1,670
Tuberculous ...	—	5	11	6	10	11	17	25	20	35	34	174
Percentage ...	—	17·8	16·7	6·7	14·7	9·6	9·7	9·9	10·9	10·4	9·8	10·4
Control Samples ...	—	1	7	11	17	8	39	62	56	100	128	429
Tuberculous ...	—	—	—	3	6	1	8	7	8	10	14	57
Percentage ...	—	—	—	27·3	35·3	12·5	20·5	11·2	14·3	10·0	11·0	10·9

Samples from cows with

suspicious udders	7	20	31	27	29	17	188	173	236	253	159	1,140
Tuberculous...	3	9	9	9	13	11	43	47	60	51	50	305
Percentage	42·8	45	29	33·3	44·8	64·7	23·4	27·1	25·4	20·1	31·4	26·7

Estimated number of
cows on country
farms where mixed
milk samples were
free from Tubercu-
lous infection ...

—	345	2,967	2,350	1,339	1,820	4,108	3,842	2,460	5,418	5,491	30,140
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Number of country
cows clinically ex-
amined for Tuber-
culosis of the udder,
in following up
Tuberculous mixed

samples ...	—	75	622	170	231	279	783	544	451	760	648	4,563
Tuberculous ...	—	2	6	1	9	10	15	13	18	29	23	126
Percentage ...	—	2·7	·96	·59	3·9	3·6	1·9	2·4	4·0	3·8	3·5	2·8

Number of City cows
clinically examined
for Tuberculosis of

the udder...	1,067	2,264	672	1,774	1,521	1,434	8,808	13,587	13,958	9,573	8,784	63,442
Tuberculous ...	5	7	3	8	4	2	29	34	42	22	28	184
Percentage ...	·47	·31	·45	·45	·26	·14	·8*	·9*	1·1*	0·6	0·7	0·3

Disposal of cows with

Tuberculous udders—

Killed ...	5	9	7	7	12	11	39	45	50	46	44	275
Passed ...	2	5	4	6	9	6	26	33	37	27	20	175
Percentage ...	40	55·5	57·1	85·7	75	54·5	66·6	73·3	74·0	58·7	45·4	63·6
Condemned ...	3	4	3	1	3	5	13	12	13	19	24	100
Percentage ...	60	44·5	42·9	14·3	25	45·5	33·3	26·7	26·0	41·3	54·6	36·4

Sold or otherwise lost

sight of ...	—	—	2	2	1	1	5	2	11	5	7	36
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* Percentage on 3,600 only.

SWINE FEVER.

One hundred and sixty-two cases of illness or death of pigs were reported during the year. In 20 cases the symptoms or post mortem appearances were suspicious of Swine Fever, and the cases were consequently reported to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in compliance with the Swine Fever Order. These cases were investigated by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Board, but only five were confirmed as Swine Fever.

SWINE MOVEMENT ORDERS.

The following summary shows the number of pigs for which movement licences were issued during the year :—

Number of	Store pigs licensed into the city	...	...	...	...	...	1,752
„	„	fat pigs licensed to saleyards and slaughterhouses in the city	...	...	...	...	55,779
„	„	fat pigs licensed from sale yards to slaughterhouses in the city	...	...	...	...	44,216
„	„	fat pigs licensed to slaughterhouses outside the city	...	...	...	...	4,266

SHEEP DIPPING.

Fourteen owners of sheep complied with the Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order of 1907. Two dipping periods are stated in the order. In the first period 538 sheep were dipped ; in the second the number of sheep dipped was 301.

During the second dipping period, September 1st to November 12th all sheep exposed in a public sale yard have to be accompanied by a declaration that they have been dipped. Fifty-one such declarations relating to 328 sheep were received in connection with public sales in Sheffield.

RABIES.

There were no suspected cases of rabies to investigate during the year. Fortunately, it may now safely be said that the disease is non-existent in this country, and so long as the Importation of Dogs Order of 1901, and the Importation of Canine Animals Order of 1909 remain in force imported cases of the disease are not likely to occur. One case of suspected dog poisoning was investigated for the Police, but no definite evidence of poison was found on post mortem examination.

FOREIGN DOGS.

During the year 18 foreign dogs were licensed into the city. They belonged to 8 different owners, and all but 3 were dogs performing at Sheffield music halls. Sixteen visits were paid to see that the Board of Agriculture's conditions were being complied with by the owners. Three dogs, 4 wolves, and 2 jackals were also licensed by the Board of Agriculture to Messrs. Bostock's Jungle at the Alexandra Rink, Townhead Street.

ANIMAL TRANSIT.

Over five hundred and twenty visits were made to the railway stations and cattle landings for the purposes of the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895, the amending Order of 1904, the Conveyance of Horses Order of 1909, and the Exportation of Horses Orders of 1910.

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE.

Under the Animals (Notification of Disease) Order of 1910 Veterinary Surgeons in practice are required to notify the existence or suspected existence of the scheduled contagious diseases of animals occurring in their practices.

During the year 1911 five notifications of suspected Anthrax were received from Veterinary Surgeons practicing in Sheffield and in four cases the existence of the disease was confirmed.

HORSE SALES.

The weekly auctions of horses and the horse fairs have been regularly visited as required by the Glanders and Farcy Order of 1907.

MARKETS AND SALEYARDS.

Repeated visits have been made to the Cattle Market, and the saleyards authorised for the sale of pigs have been visited at least three times weekly.

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